

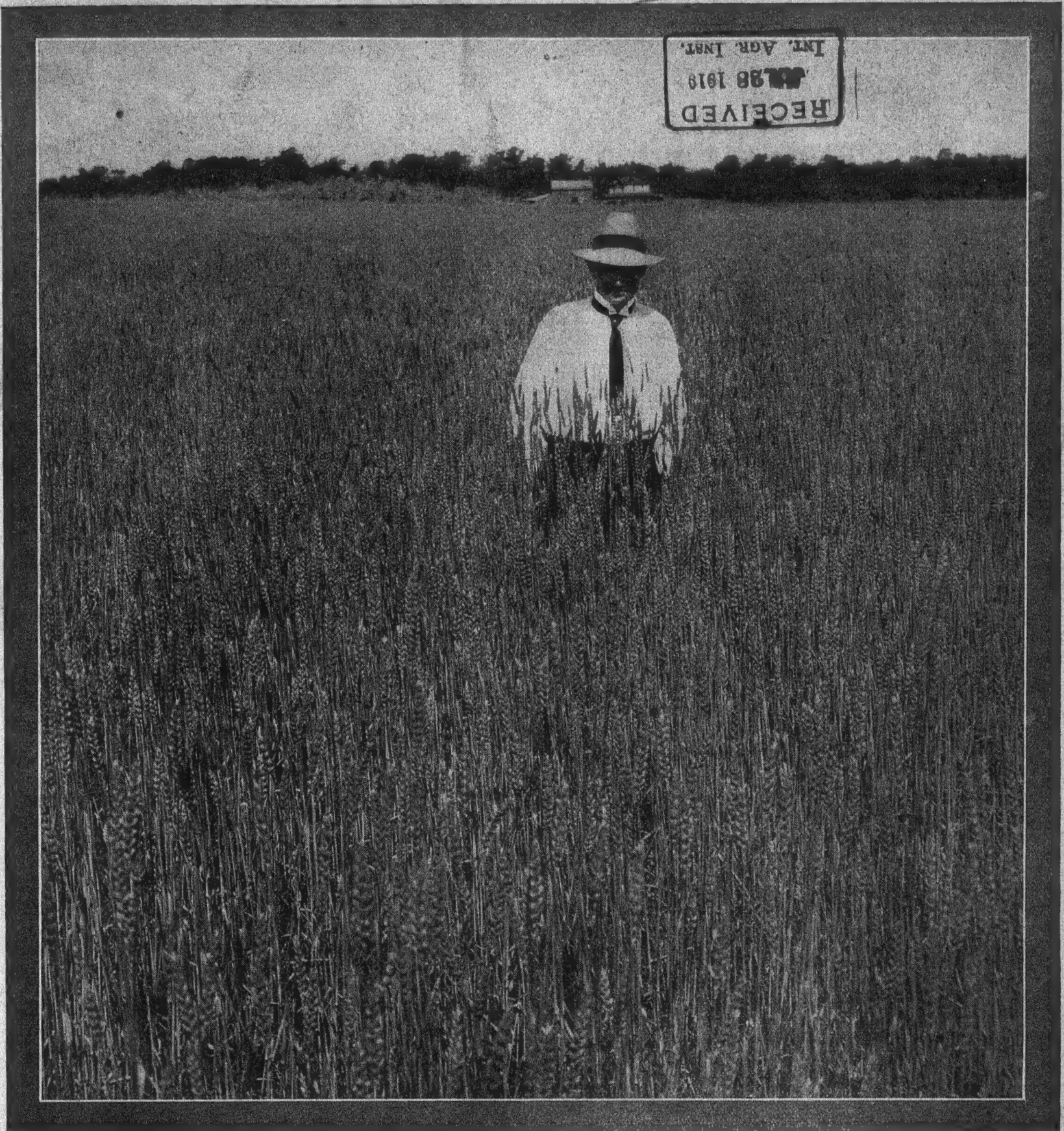
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 23, 1919

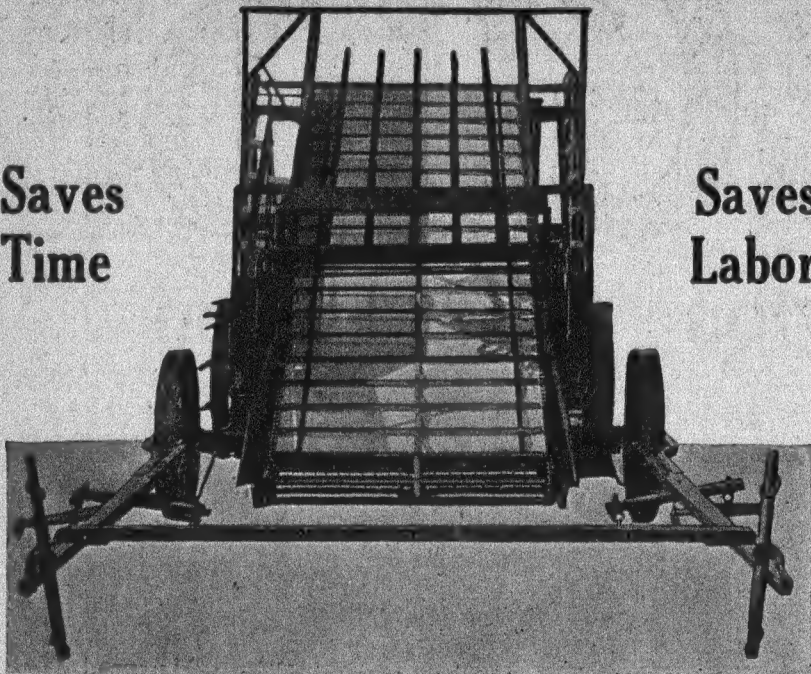
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New Era Combination Loader, showing front view

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A New Era Combination Sheaf Loader on your farm guarantees the highest efficiency during threshing time. Specially designed for use with small-sized threshing outfits.

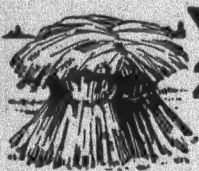
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Western Distributors of the Moline Universal Tractors and Moline Tractor-Drawn Implements.

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FARMERS of Canada will endeavor to produce 250,000,000 Bushels of Wheat in 1919. With such a crop the use of the Grain-Saving Wind Stacker will save at least 2,500,000 bushels that would otherwise be lost—a cash gain to farmers of several millions of dollars.

Grain-Saving Stacker

Write Today to Any of These for Grain-Saving Stacker Information
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Ernst Bros. Co., Ltd., Mt. Forest, Ontario
John Goodison Thresher Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.
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Sawyer-Massey Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
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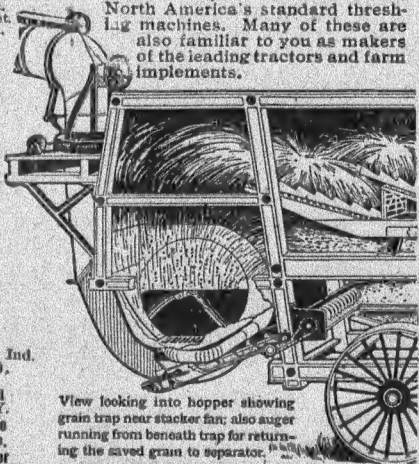
United States

Aultman & Taylor Mach. Co., Mansfield, O.
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Port Huron Engine & Thresher Co., Fort Huron, Michigan
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Russell Wind Stacker Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sawyer-Massey Co., Ltd., (U.S. Agency), Moline, Illinois
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The Westinghouse Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
The Grain-Saving Device Originated With The Indiana Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., Who Also Originated the Wind Stacker

Get your share by insisting that the machine which threshes your grain is equipped with the **Grain-Saving Stacker**.

This improved stacker returns to the separator the grain blown to the stack in the ordinary process. It saves more than enough to pay the threshing bill.

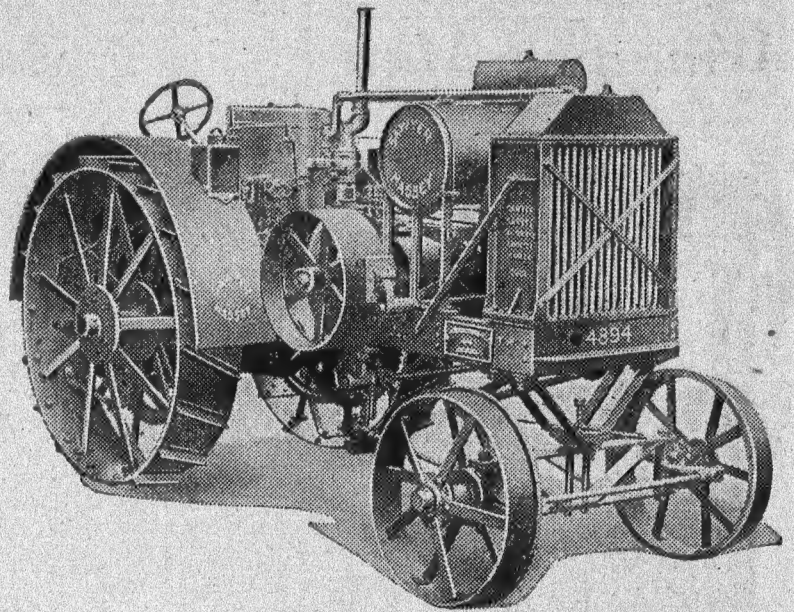
Get the facts from any one of the makers of North America's standard threshing machines. Many of these are also familiar to you as makers of the leading tractors and farm implements.



View looking into hopper showing grain trap near separator fan; also auger running from beneath trap for returning the saved grain to separator.

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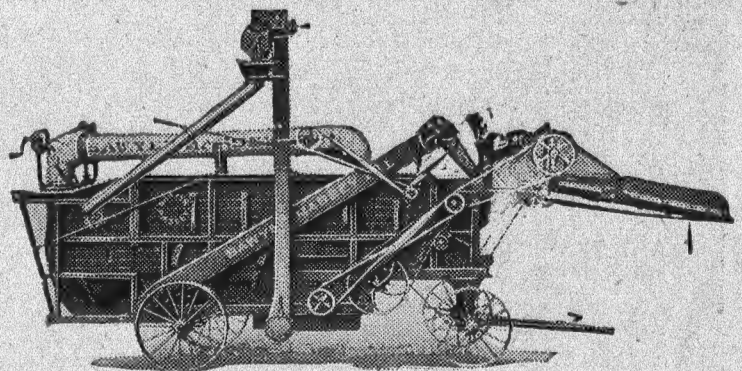


Right Side View of 11-22 Kerosene-Burning Tractor.

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All Four-Cylinder Vertical Motors, Self-Oiling, Self-Cooling, and Self-Feeding. The most complete Light Tractor in the Market.



Left Side View of Sawyer-Massey No. 1 and No. 2 Threshers. Feeder Carrier extended as in operation. Note correct way of belting.

No. 1 Separator, 22-in. Cylinder, 36-in. Body.

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CANADA

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, E. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.
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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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Your watch will be fitted with a new mainspring, and returned in 36 hours, and guaranteed for one year

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Mailed to any address.
Any Victor Record listed in Canada.

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Get the habit of sending to—

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FREE

Let me send you free, particulars of greatest photograph offer ever made. Large cabinet photographs at amazing low prices.—Gen. Mgr., The Masterrols Co., Ltd., Dept. D., P.O. Box 33, Winnipeg

Mutual Harvest Help

In most parts of Manitoba crop conditions are reported good, while heavy losses are reported from sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The result will be a demand for a great deal of harvest help in Manitoba, while there will be a number of farmers in the drought-stricken area who will be seeking employment. In order to assist in bringing them together The Guide will publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers requiring harvest help and stating wages, and will also publish, free of charge, brief announcements from farmers in the drought-stricken areas who are looking for employment during harvest. Parties in each case should make their statement as brief as possible and give their correct post-office address, as well as their nearest railway station and the name of the railway. Address all communications on this subject to "Harvest Help," Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Co-operative developments in Great Britain are dealt with in an enlightening article, Co-operators Enter Politics, in this issue, by John W. Ward, of the editorial staff of The Guide, who is still on the other side of the Atlantic, studying public questions and accumulating information for articles. He was honorably discharged from the army several months ago, after three years' service at the front, in which he was wounded. The membership of the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom is now close upon 4,000,000. The movement has like ideals with those of the grain growers. One of the interesting matters touched upon in Mr. Ward's article is the action of the British government in imposing a profits tax on the co-operative societies, and afterwards refunding it, because co-operative organizations do not make profits, but effect savings.

Municipal School Boards are dealt with in an article by C. K. Newcombe, Superintendent of Education in Manitoba, who writes with comprehensive knowledge of the subject. He sets forth clearly the many practical advantages of the new system of municipal administration of school affairs.

The Second Manitoba Convention to decide on political action was held in the Neepawa district at Kelwood, on July 10. The convention to organize for political action it is expected will be held in the near future.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns is an interesting article from the pen of George E. Day. Some milk records of the Shorthorns are given and the record of performance is very satisfactory even though the breed does not claim to be

a dairy breed. Useful hints are given to the building up of a good herd.

The Grain Act Amendments passed at the recent session of parliament are given on page 30. A board of grain appeal has been provided for. Other amendments are that no person may enter the grain business without a license, and another preventing an owner or an operator of an elevator acting as an agent for entering names in the ear order book.

Horses in the Cavalry is the topic of an interesting letter to The Guide from a private in that branch of the army. This was written after the armistice was signed.

Leguminous Hay and Pasture Plants is the subject dealt with in the field department this week. Illustrations are given showing six different plants that may be used for pasture.

A Grain Growers' Chautauqua is reported this week on the Saskatchewan page of The Guide. This is an interesting article from the Central office and will be of special interest to those who have been working through the summer in the campaign for more members for the farmers' organization.

The Guide's attention has been called to an error in the underlines of an illustration showing Winnipeg strike scenes which appeared in the Political Campaign number. The reference to the scene showing a large number of mail bags should have stated that these were empties. It is affirmed that the railway mail service was not seriously interfered with by the strike.

EVENTS TO REMEMBER

Irrigation Convention, Medicine Hat, August 4, 5 and 6.

Annual Course for Rural Ministers, Manitoba Agricultural College, July 28 to August 8.

Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association Meeting, Regina, July 31.

Class A Fairs

Regina, Sask. July 28 to Aug. 2

Class B Fairs

Camrose, Alta. July 17 to July 19
Lloydminster, Sask. July 21 to July 23
N. Battleford, Sask. July 24 to July 26
Prince Albert, Sask. July 29 to Aug. 1
Yorkton, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 8
Swift Current, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 7
Weyburn, Sask. Aug. 5 to Aug. 7
Dauphin, Man. Aug. 6 to Aug. 8

Seed Fairs

International Dry Farm Products Exposition, Kansas City, Sept. 24 to Oct. 4.
National Soil Products Exposition, Winnipeg, Feb. 24 to Feb. 28, 1920

Buy Your Piano Now on These Summer Terms



\$25 CASH, BALANCE IN THREE FALL PAYMENTS

These special terms have been arranged to meet the convenience of the farmers of Western Canada. In addition we make possible still greater savings for larger cash payments.

This is your opportunity to secure a brand new piano—the one you have wanted in your home for so long—at a rock-bottom price. Write for further detailed propositions on any of these well-known makes:—Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Chickering, Cecilian, Haines, Bell, Sherlock-Manning, Canada and Lesage Pianos.

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Handles Grain The Easy Way

Price of Elevator \$36.00, F.O.B. Winnipeg, Canada. Belt and Buckets extra, depending upon height. Write for descriptive circular and name of nearest dealer.

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To Reach the Hard-to-Get-At Places on
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White Rose Gasoline

Energy, or power, is the quality that makes "White Rose" lead all gasolines. It is pure, dry, and contains no free carbon. Many thousands of motorists will use no other.

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Extra Heavy for Tractors

Made by graduate workmen who follow set standards of excellence, En-ar-co National Motor Oil reduces friction to a minimum and thus increases power. Its purity and extra quality stop destructive wear and add life to your motor. Best for automobiles, trucks, gas engines, motor boats. *Extra Heavy En-ar-co National Motor Oil for tractors.*

National Light Oil

The right fuel for tractors—powerful, dependable. Also best for lamps, oil stoves, incubators, brooders, etc. No soot or charred wicks. No obnoxious odors. Buy it by the barrel—the economical way.

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All the lubricating qualities of the crude oil are retained in this grease, insuring a smooth, friction-free, wear-resisting axle on your wagon. Packed in useful 25-pound galvanized pails.

Buy of Your Local Dealer

If he cannot supply you, write us for prices and location of nearest distributing point.

Economy Ready-Mixed Paint

For all outdoor and indoor painting. Stands the wear and weather.

Longwear Barn, Bridge and Roof Paint

For lasting satisfaction. Preserves the wood. Put up in barrels and half barrels. Write for color cards and prices.

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In this way we produce oil that is ALL OIL—oil that insures the degree of performance a motor was intended to render.

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Send me handy oil can FREE. Also give nearest shipping point and quote prices on the items I have marked. I will be in the market about.....
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I use...gals. Gasoline per year I use...gals. Tractor Oil per year
I use...gals. Motor Oil per year I use...lbs. Motor Grease per year
I use...gals. Kerosene per year I use...lbs. Axle Grease per year

My name is.....

Postoffice..... Province.....

NOTE: This can will not be sent unless you give name of your auto or tractor.

Tear or Cut Out—Mail Today!

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 23, 1919

Wheat Markets Opening

Owing to the clamor of the speculative element in the Winnipeg and Fort William Grain Exchanges and the apathetic attitude of the Dominion Government, the wheat markets are opening this week for future trading. Apparently the wheat speculators on the exchanges consider that the prime object of growing wheat is to enable them to amass a large fortune. It seems difficult for them to understand that the wheat has been grown for the purpose of feeding humanity, and that the people who grew it are entitled to a reasonable return for their labor. The Dominion Government has also been weak-kneed in dealing with the wheat question. Last week, however, Sir Thomas White announced that the Government would fix a minimum price, but did not say how much or when. The situation is rapidly assuming a serious aspect.

The importation of wheat in Great Britain is still under control of the government, and there is a possibility that the Royal Wheat Commission will also purchase wheat for France and Italy. In fact there is every prospect that the entire importation of wheat into European countries will remain under government control during the next year. The British Government also controls about seventy per cent. of the shipping tonnage and is reported to be acquiring more.

Last week President Wilson, by executive order, increased the fixed price in the United States from \$2.26 per bushel to \$2.30 per bushel at Galveston and New Orleans. He also issued an order that on and after July 31 no wheat or wheat flour could be imported into the United States, except by special limitations prescribed by the United States Wheat Corporation, which is the organization controlling the marketing of the United States wheat crop. It now seems certain that the American market and also the American shipping routes will be closed to Canadian wheat.

To open up our grain exchanges and allow free trading in wheat under conditions prevailing is a national blunder of the first magnitude. Private traders have neither the financial backing, nor the opportunities to secure shipping tonnage, nor the overseas marketing connections to market our wheat to the best advantage. No doubt they will be able to market at least a portion of the wheat crop and make a lot of money out of it for themselves. But there does not seem to be the slightest possibility that they will be able to get as good a price for it as will the powerful single organization handling the American crop. And when our private traders fail in getting the best price the loss must inevitably and entirely fall upon the farmers.

There is every prospect of a congestion and the absolute paralysis of Canadian markets, even to the extent that there may be no market at all when the heavy crop movement is under way. The outlook is decidedly alarming and the Dominion Government should take action without delay. An organization should be created immediately for the marketing of this year's crop under government control, as in no other way is it possible to get full market value for our wheat. The Canadian Council of Agriculture has urged the matter upon the Dominion Government, and the Government should not ignore a matter of such paramount importance, not only to the wheat growers, but to all Canada.

The Point of View

"Are They Oppressed?" enquires, in its largest type, Industrial Canada, the official monthly organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. This enquiry is the headline over an article which begins by saying that "the number of automobile users in Western Canada continues to grow." Apparently Industrial Canada is of opinion that when a prairie farmer (and there are many new settlers on the prairies this year) buys an automobile he is buying a luxury, not a thing he needs.

It would be quite easy to write an article about some manufacturers in the East whom the protective tariff has made millionaires, and who are not content with one automobile each, but have several—town runabouts, limousines, country club cars and touring cars. What would Industrial Canada think of "Are They Plunderers?" as a headline, in large type, for such an article?

Preferring Indirect Taxation

Sir Thomas White's attempt on the last day of the budget debate to explain why so little has been accomplished in the way of income tax collection was labored and ineffective. Finally he fell back on saying that customs taxation was very much easier to collect. In that connection he told a story:

A member of this House, who was an extreme anti-tariff man, came into my office one day—he is not a member now. I said to him, rather jokingly, "I can make you a tariff man in a week." He said, "How?" And I replied, "By making you Minister of Finance." And I took him over to the register where every day is recorded the amounts that come in from the customs houses of Canada.

An eighteenth-century predecessor of Sir Thomas in the art and practice of being a Minister of Finance, who held office under Louis XVI. of France, greatly preferred, like Sir Thomas, indirect taxation, which he described as a way of plucking geese so as to get the most feathers, with the least squawking. It is an apt description, from the plucker's point of view, taking no account of the injustice and wastefulness of indirect taxation. Tariff duties always and in any country not only cost the people very much more than the government gets from them, but they mean special privilege, and they produce political corruption.

Political Organization

There is only one method by which the organized farmers can get actual results in reducing the economic burden which they are forced to carry. They must be represented in parliament by members who will stand for the principles of the Farmers' Platform all the time, and will not owe allegiance to any party or organization which is not in full support of the principles of the Farmers' Platform.

There is every reason to believe that candidates can be elected to support the Farmers' Platform in 38 or 40 constituencies in these three provinces. When a solid western unit, elected on the Farmers' Platform, sits in the House of Commons, then, and only then, will the rights of the farmers of Canada receive due attention from the government of the country.

But the holding of political conventions alone will not ensure the election of the candidates. Every local association should arrange to make a complete canvas of every farm home in its district, and see that all the men and women are brought into the organization.

They will then be ready to cast their ballots when the election comes. They will also be ready to contribute from their own pockets to the necessary expenses of the campaign to elect their candidate.

The most effective manner in which the organized farmers can carry on their work is by having their own representatives in the House of Commons, who will work together at all times to improve conditions in Canada generally and secure relief for the agricultural industry by supporting the principles of the Farmers' Platform. The old parties will be busy trying to divide the farmers and each bidding for their support. The farmers have had plenty of experience with both the old parties and know what to expect from them. A wise and safe thing would be to have their own organization and maintain it intact, both in the country and in parliament. They will then be in a position to work with any other party on any other organization which is moving in the same direction and has the same objective.

An Accusation From Toronto

The Toronto Times is sorely indignant with the farmers of the West, because of "their disappointment over the budget," and is disgusted with "their denunciations of Mr. Calder and their praises of Mr. Crerar." That journal is, moreover, shocked by what it pictures as their base ingratitude. Says the Toronto Times:—

In 1914, through the drought, which affected much of Alberta, almost the whole of southern Saskatchewan and even a few districts of Manitoba, positive want was stalking over the plains. Thousands of farmers had not only nothing to sell, but had very little to keep either themselves or their families. Starvation stared many of them in the face. Some moved out, passing in wagons, back over the international boundary to the communities from which they had emigrated, and only the assurance of immediate relief prevented many others from doing so. From all parts of the three provinces went up an urgent cry for help. The Dominion Government, though it had a big part to play in the Great War, which had broken out but a month or two before, gave ready ear to the appeal.

These advances put on their feet thousands of prairie farmers, who, had relief not come, would practically have been down and out. Of the over \$12,000,000 advanced about 75 per cent. has already been repaid and the indications are that the rest will come in satisfactorily. In these days of rapidly moving events even very important matters are quickly forgotten, but the West has every reason to remember the advances of 1914 and 1915, which saved thousands of her settlers from disaster, enabled them to recover rapidly and resulted in the immediate creation of tens of millions of new wealth.

The drought of 1914 in the great grain-producing area of the Canadian nation produced a national crisis; and the national Government of Canada did its plain duty. There followed the great harvest of 1915—without which Canada could not have continued as effectively to be a factor in the war. That is to say, the Government's plain duty to do what it did in 1914 was made still more urgently imperative by the war.

But the Toronto Times regards that action of the Government as a piece of magnanimous, open-handed charity to the West, in return for which the West should submit quietly to continue being unjustly burdened by the protectionist system. Under that system the farmers are compelled to pay into the treasury at Ottawa more than their fair share of customs taxation, because their necessities of life and the necessities of their industry are both taxed; they also have to pay, in like manner, more than their fair

share of what the protectionist system costs over and above what the Government reaps in revenue from the customs houses.

The Toronto Times' accusation against the West has seldom been excelled as a crude, unconsciously revealing disclosure of the protectionist mind.

Small Income Tax

In reply to a demand for information regarding the income tax, the finance minister laid before the House of Commons, on June 12, a statement given in the following newspaper report:—

Ottawa, June 12.—A return laid on the table of the commons today showed that 31,310 persons in all Canada paid income tax up to April 30, 1919. The amount paid was \$6,445,349. The following was the classification:—

	Persons	Am't. Paid
Exceeding \$100,000	24	\$ 994,552
Between \$50,000 and \$100,000	125	881,153
Between \$30,000 and \$50,000	251	831,659
Between \$20,000 and \$50,000	241	821,659
Between \$10,000 and \$20,000	2,055	1,108,107
Between \$6,000 and \$10,000	4,497	860,912
Under \$6,000	23,907	1,028,747

These figures themselves constitute a complete condemnation of the administration of the income tax in Canada. The fact that only 31,000 people paid income tax prior to April 30 shows that the system of collecting the tax is most lax and inefficient. It is plainly evident that many thousands of people entitled to pay the income tax have not paid it. Instead of collecting \$6,000,000, the government should easily have collected three or four times that amount. The income tax in Canada, properly administered, will produce an enormous revenue, which will remove the chief argument in favor of the protective tariff. It is well known that leading protectionists do not want to see the income tax become a large revenue producer, as it has become in Great Britain, United States, Australia, New Zealand, and practically every other civilized country. Nothing but the pressure of public opinion will compel the government to administer the income tax sufficiently, and collect the large revenues which it should produce.

Justice Is Not Blind

A few years ago a millionaire contractor in Winnipeg was found guilty of enormous graft in connection with the construction of the new Manitoba parliament buildings. He was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary at Stony Mountain. Various rumors were current regarding the special treatment he received at the penitentiary. The actual facts were only made available recently, during a murder trial at Winnipeg, when the warden of the penitentiary was on the witness stand giving evidence. He was questioned regarding his treatment of the millionaire contractor, and admitted that he had never been confined in a cell, that his hair was never cut convict style, that he was allowed to write letters freely, and that he had never been put into convict uniform. This special treatment was accorded the contractor by special orders from the department of justice, at Ottawa, and, in less than a year, on the plea of ill-health, the contractor was allowed his freedom. Other poor devils in the penitentiary, convicted of much smaller crimes, were degraded by having their heads shaved, clothed in a hideous uniform, and were locked up at night in a miserable cell, where they slept on a comfortless bed.

These poor, miserable creatures had no political pull; had no great wealth at their disposal, and had not committed their crimes

by the connivance of crooked politicians. In their case, therefore, the law was allowed to take its course, but when wealth and political pull interfered, justice was not so blind. This matter should be probed still further, and if this is the system on which the department of justice at Ottawa is worked, the name of the department should be changed, and the word "justice" should be removed from it.

Taxing War Bond Income

The Canadian Council of Agriculture has declared, in the following resolution, a principle which we believe will be approved by the great majority of the people of Canada:—

Whereas, it is estimated, the war debt of Canada at the end of the present year will be approximately \$2,000,000,000, or nearly \$250 per capita, and the annual interest charge on this debt will be about \$115,000,000 or \$14 per capita, which enormous indebtedness will tax the resources of the nation to the uttermost;

And whereas, the war bonds issued by the government of Canada, exempt from taxation, are steadily becoming concentrated in the possession of a few individuals and corporations, who are thus escaping the payment of their fair share of taxation;

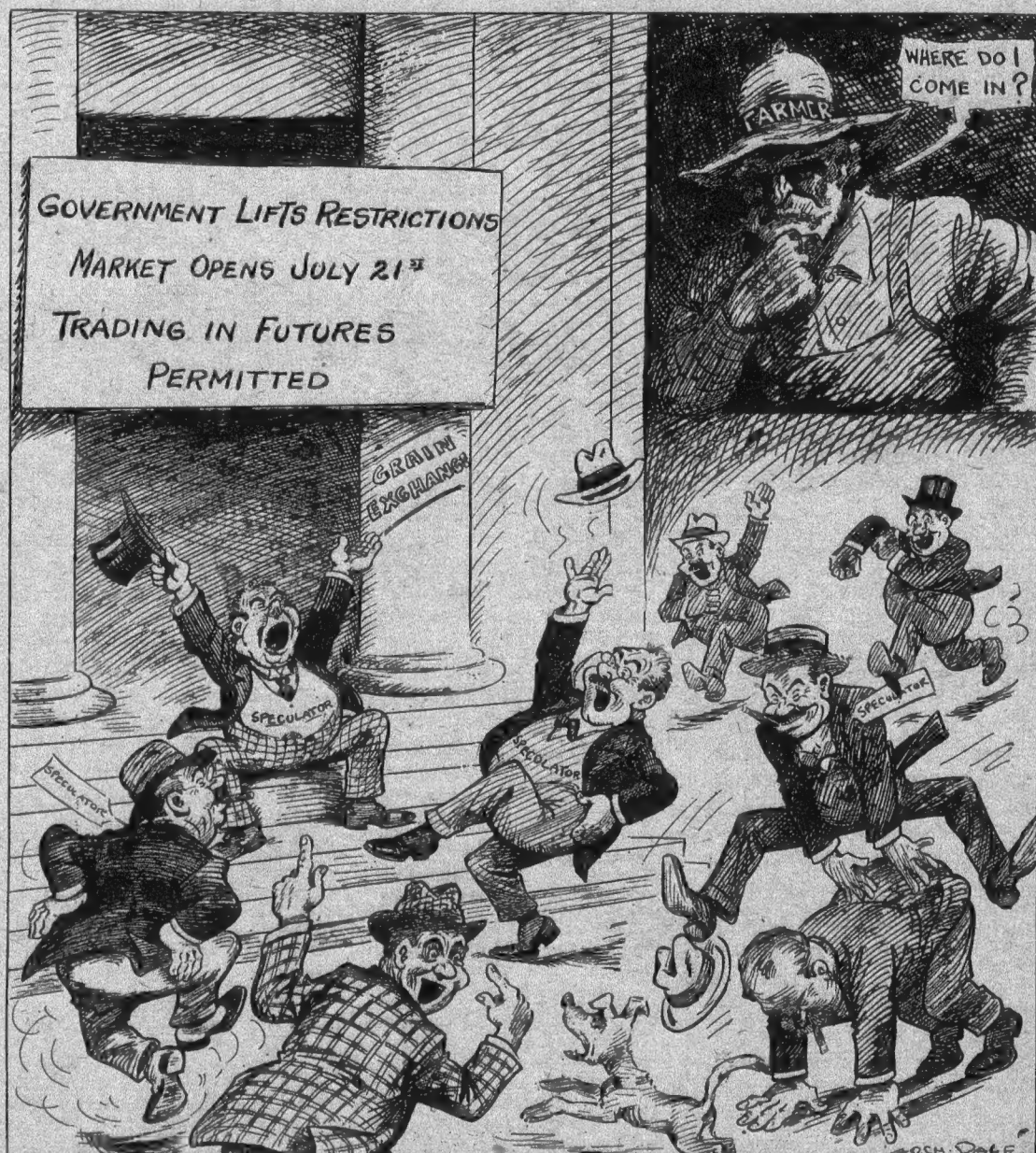
Therefore, be it resolved that the Council of Agriculture recommends to the federal government, that the income from war bonds shall be made subject to the regular taxes imposed upon ordinary incomes.

The Government of Canada, through its various victory loans, has issued war bonds to the extent of \$1,400,000,000. The interest on these war bonds is exempt from taxation of all kinds. Prior to the issuing of these war bonds there was a widespread protest against the tax exemption provision, as it

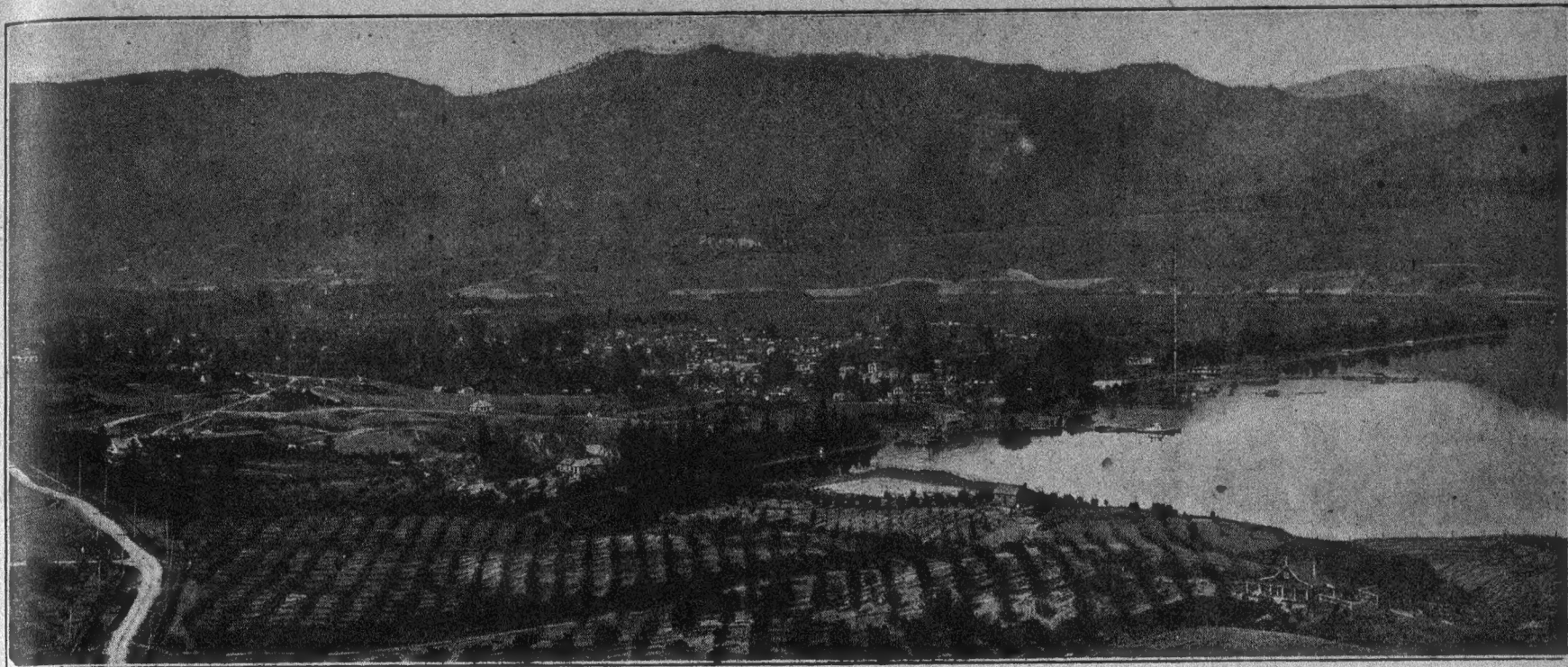
was regarded as a special privilege to the wealthy classes, and furnished no special inducement to the small buyers. The situation has worked out exactly as the opponents of tax exemption predicted. There has been active trade in war bonds, and they have been purchased in enormous quantities by wealthy individuals and large corporations. The result is that many of these individuals and corporations will derive a very large portion of their income from the interest on the war bonds which they hold, and will thus escape all, or a very large portion, of the income and corporation taxes which they are legitimately entitled to pay. Canada is carrying a staggering load of debt, and there is no good reason why any favored individual or corporation should be excused from paying their fair share of the taxes. The Canadian Council of Agriculture have therefore declared that the Dominion Parliament should reverse its decision and place these war bonds on the basis of any other interest-bearing securities so that the holders will pay the regular taxation upon their incomes.

M.P.'s. and Railway Favors

The suggestion by Hon. T. W. Crothers at Ottawa shortly before the close of the session, that the wives and families of members of Parliament should have the right to travel free on all trains was not acted on, for the remarkable reason that the Minister of Railways pointed out that members have no trouble in getting railway passes for their families. All they have to do is to ask for them. Would it not be better to make them a matter of right than to have the people's elected law-makers accepting corporation favors?



News That Brought Joy to the Hearts of the Speculators.



Viewing Penticton, B.C., From the Bench

Co-operators Enter Politics

*Political Action of British Movement with Same Ideals
as Those of Grain Growers*

By John W. Ward

LONDON.—Of all the hundreds of societies and organizations which have been established in this country for the improvement of conditions, and the uplifting of the people generally, the one in which the Canadian grain grower would feel most at home is the co-operative movement. In talking with leading co-operators, attending their meetings, reading their literature and visiting their business premises in London in the last few weeks, I have been discovering at every turn the similarity in the ideals and aspirations of the co-operative movement with those of the grain growers' associations, the united farmers and the commercial enterprises allied with them.

Both these movements were established primarily and chiefly for plain business reasons, with the improvement of the members' financial position as the first object; but they would not have grown to such gigantic proportions, the one in Great Britain, or the other in Canada, if the men who founded them and carried them on through the years had not been possessed of a soul above mere dollars and cents, and had not striven at all times towards high ideals and unselfish principles.

Four Million Members

Co-operation in Great Britain is chiefly a town and city movement, though agricultural co-operation has made much progress in recent years. Its membership is now close to 4,000,000, comprising the most intelligent and progressive of the laboring and artisan classes, with a good sprinkling of business and professional men and women of the democratic sort. Beside its trading activities, the movement finds a place for social, benevolent, patriotic, and educational work. Its members are of all political parties, and include many active workers for progressive movements, such as woman suffrage (now to a limited extent gained), prohibition, taxation of land values, and proportional representation. A good many co-operators are socialists, who see in the movement both an immediate improvement in conditions and a means of bringing nearer the true co-operative commonwealth.

Reforms Advocated

The different conditions existing in the two continents naturally give rise to different problems; but how nearly the attitude of the two movements coincides is revealed by an examination of the political platform which has recently been issued by the National Co-operative Representation Committee. This platform includes free trade

and the raising of revenues by taxation of land values and the increase of income tax and death duties on large incomes and estates; government ownership of railways, mines and shipping; parliamentary control of foreign policy; the immediate restoration of the freedom of the press, freedom of speech and other civil liberties; and the democratization of education and of the public service, civil, commercial and diplomatic.

The entry of the co-operative movement into the political arena is quite a recent development. Co-operation, of course, has always had its enemies, consisting chiefly of traders who feared their profits would be affected, and during recent years the agitation against the movement in parliament and elsewhere has become very strong. Demands for the taxation of co-operators' dividends, the imposition of the excess profits duty, and the persistent refusal, until recently, to allow co-operators representation on any committee set up by the government, are a few of the injustices of which co-operators have complained.

An Offer to the Government

At the outbreak of war the whole resources and organization of the movement were offered to the government with a view to eliminating intermediate agencies and preventing profiteering in the production and distribution of the food of the people, but the offer was rejected. The government decided to preserve the ordinary channels of trade, with the result that brokers and other intermediate agents reaped a rich harvest. The government, by its policy of allocating supplies of food and other articles on a datum principle (that is by allowing shop-keepers to purchase a percentage of the quantities handled in normal times) making no allowance for the co-operative movements remarkable growth, greatly handicapped the movement in its efforts to supply food and other necessities to its increasing number of members at the lowest possible prices.

Co-operation and Income Tax

The question of income tax is one which has given co-operators a great deal of anxiety. It is claimed by some who are not friends of the movement and do not understand its principles, that the "profits" of co-operative societies, wholesale and retail, should

be subject to income tax and excess profits duty. The co-operative societies, however, maintain that they make no "profits." They sell goods to their members at prices which allow a safe margin to cover expenses, and this almost invariably leaves a surplus. To a private trader this surplus would be profit, but the co-operative society regards it as an overcharge which it has made on the goods and returns it to the customers in proportion to the amount which has been spent. The amount returned is called a dividend. It is not an addition to the income of the customer, but a refund of an overcharge, and is not, therefore, subject to income tax. Interest on share capital, which is at the rate of five per cent. per annum, is income and has to be included in the income return of the shareholder, but as no member may by law hold shares in a co-operative society to a greater value than £200, it does not form a large source of revenue to the state. For some time the government did not attempt to collect income tax from co-operative societies, though they have been urged to do so by private traders, but excess profits duty, a tax of 80 per cent. (later 40 per cent.) on the increase of profit from business compared with the pre-war standard, were imposed on the societies, but have since been refunded.

A National Committee

These, and other causes of dissatisfaction, determined the co-operators to seek direct representation in parliament. Labor members, and in some cases, members of both the liberal and conservative parties, have done good work in defending co-operation from direct attack in the House of Commons, but at the co-operative congress, held at Swansea in 1917, it was determined to seek direct representation, by the election of co-operative members to parliament. A scheme for carrying this decision into effect was drawn up at an emergency conference held in London, in October 1917, and this, with slight revision, was confirmed by the co-operative congress held at Liverpool in May, 1918. Under this scheme there is constituted a National Co-operative Representation Committee which is responsible to the central board of the co-operative union, and through it, to the co-operative congress. This committee consists of about 30 members

and is thoroughly representative of every department of the movement in England, Scotland and Wales, the English and Scottish wholesales, the Productive Federation, the Women's Co-operative Guilds, and the Education Committee, all having representation. The objects of the committee, as set forth in the scheme, are to secure direct co-operative representation in parliament and on local and other administrative bodies in accordance with the decisions of the congress, and to undertake in furtherance of these objects, such propaganda or other work, either alone or in co-operation with other committees or organizations as may be deemed desirable.

Financing the Scheme

The committee is financed by a special co-operative representation fund, to which retail societies participating in the scheme contribute at the rate of one half-penny (one cent.) per member, per year, while wholesale and productive societies and other special societies make such contributions as are agreed upon by them and the representation committee. The co-operative union has undertaken the administrative work and expense, estimated for the present at £3,000 per annum, and maintains the office staff, including the secretary and organizers.

At present, 660 retail and productive societies, out of a total of 1,400, are participating in the scheme, including such powerful societies as Leeds, with 76,000 members; Stratford (London), with 50,000; Liverpool, with 46,000; and Bolton, with 44,000.

The total membership of the retail distributive societies in the United Kingdom in 1917, was 3,788,490, and of the productive societies (exclusive of the wholesale societies), 36,358. What these co-operators will accomplish when they use their ballots unitedly, no one can foretell, but it is safe to say that this power will be used for the good of the common people, and for freedom and democracy. An appeal to women voters, issued at the general election last December, by the co-operative union contained this statement: "Women are not bound by any name or phrase. Liberalism, conservatism, laborism, or any other 'ism' is equally meaningless to them. The only test which women must apply in their political work, and deciding for which policy they shall vote, is, does it make for human betterment and the uplifting of mankind, and will it provide our children with opportunities for fuller happiness and nobler lives? These might well be the only tests. These things are what the great co-operative movement stands for; they are, indeed, the

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Cultivating Corn in the Gladstone District in Manitoba. One of the Machines Handles Two Rows at Once.

Municipal School Boards

How the New System Will Work to the General Advantage---By C. K. Newcombe

THE history of school organization and administration in North America is full of interest to all students of education. The schools first established in Lower Canada were under the care of the church. Our systems in the western provinces were patterned largely upon Upper Canada, where state schools were in vogue. And Upper Canada, or Ontario, borrowed largely from New England.

In New England, as early as 1647, it had been enacted that "every township, after the Lord had increased them to the number of 50 householders, shall appoint one to teach the children to write and read." This legislation sufficed during the earlier years of the commonwealth, when fear of Indian raiders kept the settlers near to the parent colony. The system worked well, for in New England a township was the unit of civil government and represented a very considerable population.

But with the passing of the Indian menace the settlers penetrated far into the interior and formed small groups by river bank and lake shore. Each settlement endeavored to provide a school for the children. There was, of course, no plan, no settled policy about it all. The district school "just grewed." It was the product of the isolated settlement. It was the creature of frontier life.

The Volunteer District System

In 1789, however, when the fear of the Redman had been absent for more than a quarter-of-a-century, when men no longer dreaded raids by the French to the north, and settlement was proceeding apace, the volunteer district system of Massachusetts received legislative sanction in what Horace Mann considered "the most unfortunate law on the subject of common schools ever enacted in this State."

The scheme was, however, peculiarly adaptable and served its purpose well in carrying on what one might term a guerilla warfare against illiteracy. It spread throughout the northern and middle western states, and Canada generally, providing an education of sorts for the children of the pioneer.

But, to quote Professor Cubberley, "In the areas where it has obtained, the district unit has proved an almost unsurmountable obstacle to educational progress. School consolidation and the establishment of rural high schools have proved exceedingly difficult where local boards and district lines have to be considered. Then local jealousy, parsimony and individual indifference have contributed their share to the opposition now prevalent."

An Obstacle to Progress

With the passing of pioneer conditions, this opposition came more and more into evidence. The people de-

manded better schools and better teachers. Larger and more centrally-controlled systems became desirable.

The separate organization for each of the districts in municipality or county was seen to be wasteful and inefficient. A municipality might contain from 12 to 50 distinct school districts, each operating its little school. But there was no co-operation. Concerted action was impossible—it took too much time to arrange it. Yet the interests of the various districts were identical. The remedy was found in the merger or union of all the districts in the municipality under a single school board, with one or two trustees elected from each ward. This kept control in the hands of the people, but the resultant co-operation made possible a better and more business-like solution of the problems involved. Communities were quick to see the advantage of the plan, and its growth was rapid.

The Township System

The first state to legalize the district system, Massachusetts, was the first to abolish it. This happened in 1882, when the township system was re-established.

Sixteen other states have since that time adopted the county unit, and the movement is growing steadily. All of these states have been communicated with and 13 have reported. Without exception all speak well of the plan. Below are extracts from letters written by those in charge of the educational policies of the various states:—

Alabama.—"Law in effect two years. Promoters and public are well pleased with its practical operation."

Arizona.—"It is in operation for supervising purposes and taxation."

Florida.—"I believe it is the best for this State."

Georgia.—"The county unit system is preferable to the district or township plan."

Kentucky.—"It is much more satisfactory than the old system of the local or district unit. . . . I would strongly recommend it for all school administration."

Louisiana.—"The system has always prevailed here and we have no thought of departing from it."

Maryland.—"We have had the county unit since 1872. We have never contemplated changing it. Its possibilities for efficiency are wonderful."

Mississippi.—"We are very much pleased with the county unit plan, and in the course of time we hope to have this plan in fine working order in every county in Mississippi."

New Mexico.—"The best piece of

constructive legislation ever passed by us."

North Carolina.—"Advantages are most manifest."

Ohio.—"The scheme has been a complete success. Ohio has risen from forty-third place among the states as to efficiency of its school system to sixth place as a result of its operation."

Tennessee.—"The law has been in force in Tennessee since 1907 and has given splendid results. Before the passing of this law we had the district system, which was very unsatisfactory."

Municipal School Boards in Canada

But we do not require to leave Canada in order to cite evidence regarding municipal school boards. For some years the scheme has been in operation in the province of British Columbia. Andrew Robinson, superintendent of education in that province, has the following to say regarding it:—

"The municipal school system has worked exceptionally well. I had some misgivings at first as to how the municipal school board system would work out, especially in view of the fact that before the introduction of the school bill embodying the changes the municipalities had not in any way been consulted. After the end of one year, however, from the passing of the act, any doubts that I may have had were dispelled. The act has worked admirably and I am quite sure that there is not a municipality in this province that would wish to go back to the old system."

"Our municipalities in this province are not by any means uniform as respects the area they cover. Thus, for example, the rural municipality of Fraser Mills covers less than a square mile in area, while some of our municipalities are ten miles or more away. Then again, some of our municipalities have only a few schools. Coldstream, in the Okanagan, for example, has only two schools, with about 40 to 50 children in these two schools, while South Vancouver, a rural municipality contiguous to Vancouver city, has a school population of 4,851; yet the act seems to work as well in South Vancouver as it does in Coldstream."

"We have in this province meetings every year of trustee associations, although not on the same scale, as regards number, as you have in Manitoba. These trustees adopt and pass resolutions regarding every conceivable educational grievance. It speaks well for the workings of the municipal school act in this province that never once to my knowledge has a motion condemning this system been discussed or

adopted in these trustee associations."

In the province of Manitoba municipal school boards have been in operation for some years in the municipalities of East and West Kildonan, and the plan has met with marked success. These municipalities, however, are on the outskirts of the city of Winnipeg, and their problems are to a large extent suburban. The municipality of Minnola is the first purely rural area to adopt the plan, which was voted in by a substantial majority on April 23, 1919. The board will be elected at midsummer and will immediately take over their duties.

How the New System Works

Under the new system we will have a school board of from 10 to 14 members representing the whole of the municipality. These men will be the best available in the community and will consider it an honor to serve on the board. The city of Winnipeg, for example, has no difficulty in enlisting the services of its best citizens for this work. East and West Kildonan have had similar experience. The job is big enough to attract the best. The board will have as secretary an executive officer who will be a business man as well as a skilled teacher.

Under the municipal board we may look for better buildings, better equipment in these buildings, and a more logical location of school sites. Sufficient interest will be taken in the matter of school grounds to ensure fencing, proper and permanent laying out, and the planting and care of trees and shrubs.

Insanitary and indecent outbuildings will give place to comfortable conveniences. The school environment of the country child will be in no way inferior to that of his city brother. The larger board will make proper provision for caretaking. One wonders if we have any idea of the valuable time of both teacher and pupils lost between 9.30 and 11 a.m. on our cold winter mornings, or of the pre-disposition to disease which results from dusty and insanitary schoolhouses.

For Betterment of Conditions

With the municipal school board will come better teachers, well equipped for their work, and with longer tenure of office. At present the rural municipalities are merely training areas for teachers of our larger schools. A good teacher will not endure the petty annoyances of the district system where a single ratepayer with a grievance can compel her dismissal. And with it will come better salaries for teachers, with reasonable schedules, based on effectiveness and length of service. At the present time the city of Winnipeg can, and does, draw into its service any teacher in the province who appears to

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Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

THE Shorthorn is not a strictly dairy breed, and the man who would attempt to make it such would appear to be wasting his time and spoiling a great deal of good material. The farmer who wishes to specialize in dairying would do better to take a special dairy breed than to attempt to breed dual-purpose cattle.

There are those who claim that there is no place on the farms of this country for dual-purpose cattle, but in spite of this claim we find dual-purpose cattle making good profits for their owners upon hundreds of farms in Canada. They may not always be called by this name, but they exist nevertheless, and no amount of argument will cause them to disappear. To say that there is no place for the dual-purpose animal amounts to about the same as saying that there is no place for a beef animal, because most farmers who raise steers for beef purposes value cows which are good milkers, and take full advantage of this valuable quality in their cattle.

Best Shorthorns Have Been Liberal Milkers

In addition to this we find that the leading breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Great Britain, both past and present, have not overlooked the value of milk production. Thos. Bates, who rose to such prominence as a Shorthorn breeder in England, insisted upon liberal milk production, and Amos Cruickshank, the man who might be called the founder of the modern Scotch Shorthorn, also insisted that his cows should be liberal milk producers, and discarded many otherwise excellent cows because they failed to come up to his standard of milk production. A visit to some of the leading herds of Shorthorns in Scotland today, where no claim is made for the cattle, except their value for beef production, would reveal the fact that many of the highly valuable breeding cows in these herds are good milkers, and would readily qualify for our Canadian Record of Performance if put to the test.

It is a serious mistake to regard all Scotch Shorthorns as beef cattle and nothing else, for there are a great many straight Scotch Shorthorn cows in this country which could qualify for the Record of Performance, but which are not tested, being allowed to nurse their calves. Almost any Shorthorn breeder will admit that, as a rule, the most valuable breeding animals are the best milkers in his herd. This being true, it would seem the part of wisdom for every Shorthorn breeder to pay some attention to the milking qualities of his cows. To do this does not mean sacrificing the value of the cattle as beef makers, because it has been demonstrated over and over again that a reasonably liberal production of milk is not antagonistic to the production of high class beef animals.

While it is true that the man who would specialize in dairying should select a special dairy breed, it does not follow that every man should make a specialty of dairying. There are very many farmers in this country who are so situated that they find it more suited to their conditions to combine beef and milk. The methods followed by these farmers economize labor, and give results which are satisfactory. To such men the dual-purpose cow is a necessity, and on many farms dual-purpose cattle have been bred for generations without being called by that name. In many cases the farmer does not realize that he owns dual-purpose cattle, though he knows that they are useful for producing good steers for market and that they

They Have a Definite Place on the Farms of Those Whose Conditions Favor Combined Milk and Beef---By Geo. E. Day

supply his house with milk and butter, and probably provide a surplus of butter for market.

Some Shorthorn Milk Records

It was with a view to having this valuable quality of Shorthorns placed before the public that the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association took steps in 1913 to have Shorthorns admitted to the Canadian Record of Performance. The first certificate was issued in the spring of 1914, and to date 226 certificates have been issued, which is not a bad showing considering that most Shorthorn cows are not hand milked, and, consequently, many large producers are never heard of. In addition to this, the Record of Performance does not admit grade cows, and among grade Shorthorns are to be found many very fine milking cows which are also valuable breeders of beef cattle. In spite of the handicap under which the breed is working, the showing in the Record of Performance may be regarded as very satisfactory. The 226 records average as follows:—

	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
99 Mature records	8,355	328
30 four-year-old records..	7,851	317
49 three-year-old records	6,482	283
48 two-year-old records	6,297	260

For a breed which does not claim to be a dairy breed, and which is noted for the high quality of its steers, which have sold at record prices on the open market, in both Canada and the United States, this is surely a showing which is not to be despised.

Produce Good Feeder Steers

There is another phase of this question which tends to enhance the value and importance of dual-purpose cattle, and that is the high price which must be paid to secure good steers for feeding purposes. When a farmer goes to market to buy feeding steers he finds that for the better sorts he has to compete with the butcher, and the result is the price is so high that he hesitates to take a chance on what the market price for finished cattle may be a few months later. The difficulty in procuring good feeders is tending to stimulate farmers to breed their own steers. On lands which are fairly high in value it is difficult to show a satisfactory rate of interest upon investment from raising beef cattle unless the returns from beef are supplemented from some other source. It is here, therefore,

that the dual-purpose animal shows to greatest advantage, and, as previously stated, the dual-purpose animal has been giving profitable returns for years under such circumstances. There can be no doubt that as time goes on the value of dual-purpose cattle to the general farmer will be more fully appreciated, and the breeding of truly dual-purpose animals will become a popular and profitable line of activity.

Dual-Purpose Strains or Families

Very often questions are received as to which are the best dual-purpose strains or families among Shorthorn cattle. So far as this country is concerned, it is practically impossible to answer this question, because we find the cows which have qualified for the Record of Performance represent a very great variety so far as their breeding is concerned. All but one of the cows in the Record of Performance which have produced over 400 pounds of butterfat, carry a large percentage of Scotch blood in their veins, and most of them cannot be said to belong to any particular family. A great many of them trace back to English bred cows brought to Canada in the early days, but it is hard to believe that after all these years and the number of generations represented in the pedigree, that these cows, imported years ago, could exert any influence upon their descendants of the present day. As a matter of fact, the man who would select foundation cows for a dual-purpose herd will find it necessary to pick up good milking cows wherever they can be found, regardless of the line of breeding or descent represented in the pedigree. A number of excellent dual-purpose herds have been founded in this way, and possibly it is the best and most economical method of going about the enterprise.

Having secured foundation cows, the next problem is to secure a suitable sire who will likely maintain the milk qualities of the herd. Occasionally bulls are available from cows which have made large records, but, as a rule, the price is very high, and the man who cannot afford to pay extremely high prices, or who cannot find bulls bred along dairy lines, can make a fairly safe selection by purchasing a bull from a reliable breeder who will guarantee



Combined Milk and Beef Qualities

Though of good beef type this cow carries an udder which indicates splendid milk production.

that the mother is a satisfactory milk producer. The chances are the cow may never have been milked by hand, but the owner will know which cows in his herd make the best job of raising their calves, and, consequently, he will have a very shrewd idea as to which are satisfactory milkers and which are not.

Records Should Not Be Sought After

It is true that if the production of high records is the object, the breeder will almost be compelled to select bulls from high-producing tested cows, but striving after high milk records in Shorthorns is a rather dangerous enterprise if the dual-purpose qualities of the breed are to be maintained. The breeder of strictly dual-purpose cattle must never lose sight of their value as beef producers. Just so soon as he overlooks beef, he ceases to be a breeder of dual-purpose cattle, and becomes a dairyman pure and simple, no matter whether he is handling Shorthorns or not. It is regrettable to see many bulls selected for dual-purpose herds which possess practically no merit beyond the fact that their ancestors had high milk records. Such bulls are a serious menace to the breed. The color of the Shorthorn may be maintained, but practically every really valuable quality may be sacrificed by following this line of action.

In connection with the matter of selecting a sire, it is interesting and useful to note the breeding and character of the sires which have been producing good milking cows in Canada. The records of the Canadian Record of Performance show 30 Shorthorn bulls that have two or more daughters in the Record of Performance. Twenty-two of these 30 bulls are of straight Scotch breeding, quite a number of them being imported, and most of them bulls of high merit from the standpoint of beef production. The remaining eight are what we might call Scotch topped, that is to say, while the foundation of the pedigree shows a mixture of blood, the later generations, or top crosses, show sires of Scotch breeding, or with sufficient Scotch blood to entitle them to be called Scotch for all practical purposes. Thus we see that the best sires of milk producers whose names appear in the Record of Performance are either straight Scotch

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Dairy Shorthorn Classes at One of the Big Dairy Cattle Shows in the Eastern States

Manitoba Grain Growers

Political Action In Manitoba

IN spite of the work of an unusually busy summer on the farms, the rural population is finding time to think and to plan for independent political action. The failure of any adequate response to the demands of the Farmers' Platform, and the increasing evidences of continued profiteering have roused our people as they are seldom roused. The example of Saskatchewan and Alberta has been exceedingly stimulating, and the rural population of the province is a unit in its desire to provide by judicious organization for securing such representation as will guarantee better terms in future.

Brandon district has taken action as already reported. Portage la Prairie district held its convention on July 18, a report of which may be looked for in next week's issue. Neepawa district decided at its convention in Kelwood (see report elsewhere in this issue) to call a convention and it is likely it will be held before the end of the month. The districts of Provencher, Springfield, Souris, Selkirk and Macdonald are giving evidence of very general desire for some definite progressive action. Manitoba is not asleep and will not be found lagging in the advance which the present situation demands of the farmers of the West.

Every Man But One

A local association reports that in its area every man but one is a member. Several others report 95 per cent. of the farmers are enrolled.

This is very encouraging and should be stimulating and inspiring to local workers everywhere. These things don't happen as a matter of course. Not all of these farmers were originally interested. Not all of them were favorable to the movement. They were won by patient and persistent effort.

It is simply a fact—and a fact known to all those who are out in the campaign—that men in dozens are coming into the association this year who could not have been won five years ago or three years ago. The leaven of the movement is working. Its ideals are becoming better known. Its success is being more widely recognized. And the evil designs of the privileged classes and the profiteers whom it opposes are becoming more manifest to the populace generally. This constitutes the challenge of the present moment to every local association.

Few local boards if they take up the matter earnestly, appointing the most judicious and the most popular canvassers, will fail to reach the goal. There may be the "one man." There may be a small group. But the farmer who has the grain growers' views and principles placed clearly before him will seldom fail to respond to the appeal. They are in the best interests of the whole rural population, and most men today are wide awake enough to see it.

And when all the men are in line—or rather, long before—go after the women. The movement needs them. They need the movement. Canvass them, every one. Enroll them, enlist them and set them to work. Do not be afraid. Do not hesitate to place the need for them and their opportunity before them, and when they have responded, see that there is work assigned them in promoting the cause. Many become lukewarm because they are not called to work.

And when you get your 95 or your 99 per cent., send a note to the Manitoba page and it will gladly be chronicled for the stimulation of others.

Sardines and Chocolate

There is still a chance for a bit of pioneering in Manitoba. Two of our speakers had their share of it last week. Arriving by rail at a little country station they found that no one had heard anything of a grain growers' meeting which was supposed to have been advertised. Equally encouraging was the fact that no provision had been

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

made for transportation to the next point. Our speakers, however, were not daunted and simply set out and tramped the necessary six miles which brought them to another place with no better prospect than the one they left, and still they cherished their courage and said "Tomorrow will be better." The morrow evening found them at a little country store; no meeting in prospect and no boarding house or hotel to be found. In the little store most things were lacking, but it was possible to purchase a loaf of bread, a box of sardines, a couple of chocolate bars and some oranges. Out on the roadside where it was not crowded and where there was unchallenged freedom they sat them down and partook of their frugal repast. But they were of the stuff of the Light Brigade, and never said even the slightest swear word, though they might well have known that "someone had blundered."

Such are conditions in those corners of Manitoba where the influence of generous co-operative grain growerism has not yet penetrated. It is safe to say that wherever a Grain Growers' Association exists no pair of travellers would be compelled to dine on sardines and chocolate bar by the roadside. Let us go to it and organize—and, meanwhile, here's a cheer for the high-spirited courage of the man and maid who so splendidly proved their worth on a difficult and discouraging trip.

Field Secretary's Notes

Although Fannystelle is a new local just organized this year, it is one of the most active to be found anywhere in Manitoba. Roy Phillips, the young and energetic secretary, is a real live wire, and is backed up by an active board of directors. They have a Rural Credit Association formed and away to a good start. Two of their directors are women and demonstrated their value to the movement by taking a lead in the preparation and carrying to a very successful conclusion the first real community picnic to be attempted in that vicinity. Those in charge made very careful preparation for this event and were able to carry out everything to the letter, except that the very large crowd, about 500 people who assembled, upset their plans for listening to the speakers by causing the ladies to start serving lunch some hour or so in advance of the hour arranged. In discussing the plans for the picnic the women directors were willing to take financial risk where the men proved timid, and a band was hired at an expenditure of \$50. The gross proceeds of this picnic amounted to \$428, leaving a nice balance in the association treasury of something over \$100.

One innovation of the secretary's is the placing in a prominent place in the village, of a bulletin board, some 3ft. by 4ft., placed on two permanent posts of 4ft. by 4ft. This board is neatly made and surrounded by a suitable moulding, being painted black, and as soon as he can get someone to paint the letters it will bear this legend across the top, "Grain Growers' Association Bulletin Board for Public Use." Thus it may be used for notices of meetings, sale bills and any other notices of general interest to the people of the district. This example of permanent advertising might well be copied by our other branches.

Women's Section at Roselle

Roselle was another very active branch which our Field Secretary visited this last week and found that, nestling as it does at the foot of the Pembina Mountain, it was by no means overshadowed either by this mountain or by the other difficulties that they have successfully braved since they were organized a year-and-a-half ago.

This branch has proved its value to the farmers of the district in various ways, they have become very enthusiastic in the shipping of their livestock co-operatively, so that they have found it necessary to petition the C.N.R. to enlarge the stock yards at the station, and have themselves subscribed \$272 to purchase their own weigh scales, and put them on a cement foundation with a permanent building over them to protect them from the weather. In this connection it should be mentioned that the members of this branch have displayed the real co-operative spirit in their recent action, when having lost two fat hogs through loading in box-cars during an excessively hot spell of weather, they promptly decided to put a small levy of 20 cents per hundred on all their future shipments until these men should be reimbursed. This is the right spirit, and if it could become general, no interest, no matter how strongly organized, could come between the farmer and the full profit on his labor. The women, while being disappointed in not having a lady speaker present, responded heartily to the appeal of the field secretary, deciding to form a Women's Section, 12 of them signing up for membership and appointing Mrs. Percy Landles, secretary pro tem.

Swan Lake and Roland

Swan Lake branch held a sociable little picnic at which the neighbors got together for a good chat and the usual cake and tea, listening very attentively to a discussion of independent political action, led by Mr. Burnell.

Roland has made a good canvass for members with the result that 70 have signed up. The old elevator at this point is causing the farmers considerable trouble, and a determined effort is being made by this branch to perfect the service that the United Grain Growers' is at present giving them at this point. At a round-table conference which they held with the field secretary, those present showed plainly that they were determined to help the company become the instrument of business service to them that it is trying to be.—C. H. B.

Ethelbert Organizes

One of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings of the Dauphin campaign was held at Ethelbert on July 9. There was a large attendance of local farmers and addresses were given by W. J. Ward, of Dauphin and J. R. Murray, of Winnipeg. Interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Demchuk, Mr. Hryhorechuk and T. D. Ferley took part. The meeting was strong for organization and 33 names were enrolled in a few minutes. Election of officers was at once proceeded with, issuing as follows:—

President, M. Wolochatnik; vice-president, Ignace Mandryk; secretary-treasurer, Michael Demchuk; directors, Stephen Kalinovich, Hnat Konvalchuk, Paulo Huhavay, Hnat Burdyny, Ivan Bilous, Prokip Shumka.

The new association begins operations with every prospect of success. Meetings will be held monthly and the officers are looking forward to running the membership up to at least 100. The Ethelbert Grain Growers' Association will be a real strength to the movement in the district of Dauphin.

That Wind Shield Badge

The new motor-car badge is winning favor wherever it is seen. Our field workers are introducing them at every point visited. It is a neat design and quite good enough to occupy a corner of the wind shield of the best and most up-to-date cars. Every grain grower who owns a car should make it, in this quiet and unobjectionable way,

an advertising medium for the movement. The transfer is easily applied, and is a permanent adornment to the car. They will be sent singly by mail for 25 cents, or by the dozen to local secretaries at \$2.50.

Time To Think

Possibly to many, the busy haying and harvest seasons do not seem specially adapted to thinking through grain growers' problems or devising new means for greater effectiveness. Some of our farmers are so constituted that they find it just the right time. We know of one, who, while on his way to town for supplies, sitting on the binder when he has it properly adjusted and going well, milking the cows morning and evening, and in odd moments all through even the harvest days, is thinking through the problem of helping to get the farmers' movement where it ought to be in the life of the country.

What does he think? Well, he recalls a certain corner where the recent campaign "fell down," as the saying is. He figures up the factors, favorable and adverse. He thinks of a neighbor, a good grain grower, who has a brother-in-law down there. He plans to put him on the trail. He remembers that an adjoining district has a local with some musical talent. He figures up whether he can get the leaders there to "take a program" over and put it on to help the next attempt at a meeting among the people who are indifferent. He works out the possibilities of putting on an actual house-to-house canvass in order to call out the "dead ones" to a meeting. He reviews the fact that only a fraction of the baseball players of his immediate neighborhood are members of the association, and he plans a special drive for baseballers. He remembers the picnic designed to help the local association which turned out a failure just from lack of a little concerted action in securing a period that would be wholly free of interruptions for the speaking, and he sets to work on a plan that will eliminate the trouble. He discusses with himself the possibilities of a district inter-local series of debates with a worth-while prize for the winners of the series. He faces the problem of systematic official visitation of the local associations and reviews the possibilities. Who can do it best? Can it be handled by district officers? How might they be remunerated? Could they undertake it each year and report specifically at the annual convention?

And so he is full of suggestions and comes as a stimulating influence into every group he enters. He is one of the progressive and formative elements in the movement. He is an example. His tribe is increasing every month. Soon the grain grower who is not practically contributing to thinking out the problems will be definitely classed below A1. It's up to you.

A July Round-Up

Harvest coming on will soon close the active summer campaign. Forms are being sent out for reports of what has been accomplished. It is hoped that local boards will make it their business to see that these are promptly and accurately filled out and returned. Any outstanding dues should also be sent along with the report.

The sending in of these reports is not a formality. It is of first importance for gauging the progress of our work and for planning the campaign which will follow the busy harvest season. Let every local get its officers together and face the facts and put them down. Will your local be a "trebber"? We have some of them, that is, an association the 1919 membership of which is three times the 1918 membership. Will you be a "doubler"? We should count at least 100 associations in that class. But even if you are only holding your own, send in your report on time and look forward to making next report better still. It is intended that the reports shall cover up to July 31, and there seems no reason why every report should not be in by August 10. All it needs is doing it.

United Farmers of Alberta

Where to Write for Railway Improvements

MANY of our locals are in the habit of writing Central office asking to have the railway companies petitioned for local matters, such as station agents, stock yards, fencing, etc.

We should like to advise our locals that the proper course to pursue is for them to refer matters of this kind to the nearest Divisional Superintendent of the particular railway.

In regard to claims against the different railway companies where these cannot be settled with the local agent, they should be referred to the General Claims Agent of the particular railway at Winnipeg.

If unable to get cars, wire or write Chief Inspector of the railway; for the C.P.R.: Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, or Medicine Hat; Canadian National: Calgary or Edmonton; Grand Trunk Pacific: Edmonton.

In regard to matters of policy, such as requests for new construction, etc., these should be referred to the General Manager of the particular road at Winnipeg.

Where necessary improvements in railway service cannot be secured by negotiation with the railway companies, resort can then be had to the Board of Railway Commissioners, Ottawa.

The Central office will continue to act in matters affecting the entire province, or where the locals have failed, after taking up the matters in the manner outlined above, to secure improvements which they believe they are justly entitled to.

Payment of Shares

H. A. LeBlanc, manager, Hanna Co-operative Association, wrote the Central office re the following:

"The last time I was in Calgary I took up the matter of the legality of the receipts in connection with the Co-operative Association. Now, what we want to know is, if we give a patron a receipt as per copy attached, have we any legal hold on him for a balance of share, which in this instance is \$20, and if this is not legal, we would like a sample copy of a form which would be, and also where we could get it."

Following is a reply from the U.F.A. law department:

"The receipt which you enclose and which is returned herewith, is quite sufficient as a receipt.

"I note that your enquiry is addressed particularly to the point of enforcing payment of the balance which might be due on any shares sold. This is not provided for by a receipt but you should take in each case an application for the required number of shares signed by the applicant, stating the terms of payment. This application form would contain an agreement on the part of the applicant to pay the balance of the capital stock, either on call or at stated intervals, whichever procedure is adopted. The receipt which is used by your company with the application and payment of the first instalment, creates a binding contract between the applicant and your company."

Soldier's Will

Q.—My brother was killed in action in France, in August last. He was homesteading the E. 3 of Sec. 7, Tp. 29, R. 5, W. 4th, but had not proved it up before enlisting. He made a will leaving all he might possess, I believe, to his mother. I received a letter from her asking me what she would have to do to prove up same in her own name, and if there was any cheaper way than probate the will. My brother also had two shares in Cereal local U.G.G. elevator, which she would also want to transfer to her name. It is only partly paid for—\$24.00 yet to be paid. We are a family of mother and six children and would all be ready to sign off any right if necessary, to save cost of probate if that would do and merely have will registered.

A.—My experience in the past with soldiers' wills has been that where they have left homesteads or pre-emptions not proved up the department will only issue patent in the name of the deceased, so that it is absolutely necessary that the will be proved in order that the

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham
Calgary, Alta.

title can be transmitted from the name of the deceased to the beneficiary.—U.F.A. Legal Department.

Men Worth While

"I give preference to trades unionists because I am convinced that the man who gives a considerable portion of his earnings each week to try and improve the condition in which he lives is justly entitled to more consideration than the man who remains outside and will not give a portion of his time or a fraction of his money to better the conditions of himself and those who are dependent upon his earnings."—Judge Cusson, Australian Arbitration Court.

U. F. A. Briefs

We are not doing much business but are staying together and growing in membership, which I believe is the main thing.—Norlin Huseby, secretary, Maple Leaf Local, Red Cliff, Alta.

We are strongly in favor of political action.—D. J. Williams, Jr., secretary, Hiram Local.

The U.F.A. and U.G.G. locals at Clyde have appointed Alfred Parton, stockman, to accompany all shipments of livestock and pay him one per cent. of the proceeds. They say that beats ten per cent. to the private buyer, also that the farmers are learning to look after their own business in all lines.

Quite an interesting meeting of the Brant local was held on the 26th. The secretary was instructed to look into the matter of purchasing property suitable for a meeting place and store room.

The new Ponder local starts with a membership of 42. Harry Wismer was appointed secretary.

We have our regular meeting every two weeks and since political action has been on the list of subjects, we have had very lively discussions. Nearly all are of the opinion that they could not spend their time more profitably.—Jas. McDonald, secretary, Moyerton U.F.A.

At our meeting, the vote on taking political action resulted in 24 for and two against of members present.—G. Linn, secretary, Scotstown Local.

Director Bredin, of West Edmonton constituency, reports that he has been successful in organizing three new locals: Wapet, Glen Leslie and Benzanson. He has four more prospects.

Our union has got well on the way for another successful year, and our members are manifesting a greater interest in U.F.A. work than ever.—J. C. Shannon, secretary, Creighton U.F.A.

Director H. E. Spencer addressed a public meeting of the Tolland local, giving an account of both the U.F.A. and the U.G.G. from their infancy. Mr. King, president of the Earle local, was also present and gave a talk on the progress of this neighboring local.—Fred A. Metcalf, secretary, Tolland U.F.A.

With the assistance of the president of Melgrove local and L. W. Potts, secretary of Green Valley local, a new union was formed near Loughheed, to be known as Loughheed U.F.A. Twenty farmers signed the roll.—L. W. Potts, secretary, Green Valley.

We are going to have a U.F.A. picnic, July 1, proceeds to go to a reserve fund for The Day, when we get out to fight the tariff.—A. H. Nichol, secretary, Clyde Local, Hay Creek, Alta.

Owing to the epidemic of "flu" and

the whooping cough, we held no meetings until the latter part of March. However, we are starting in strong again.—Kenneth Peterson, Lone Ridge Local Union, Bright View, Alta.

Joseph Stauffer, U.F.A. director for the Red Deer constituency, addressed a meeting at Elnora recently. Mr. Stauffer certainly put up a good talk on the tariff and political action.—Wm. Johnston, secretary, Elnora Local, Elnora, Alta.

Walter A. Dinwiddie has been appointed secretary of the newly-formed local at Bellis. Fifty farmers were present who were all in favor of joining a local.

Cherhill local raised \$83 by a masquerade dance for the Memorial Hall Fund.

On the occasion of the return to Edmonton recently of the 49th battalion the members of Ray local, of the U.F.A. from St. Albert, took part in the reception to the battalion in Edmonton, and paraded underneath their banner: "Ray Local U.F.A. Welcome Back to the Soil, Boys."

Our permanent place of meeting is Heaton Moor hall. We plan to hold an occasional meeting at Lunnford hall, Manola schoolhouse, and High River schoolhouse, in order that members in the different districts may have an equal distance to travel. Had a very enthusiastic meeting at organizing.—Frank Skinner, secretary, Heaton Moor Local.

Prospects look good. We have our own hall now and are making steady progress. What we need most is a railway. We are at present 25 miles from town.—H. Wehner, secretary, Endiang Local.

We have organized at Brooks with a paid-up membership of 17. Am sure that Brooks will get stronger in the near future.—Alex. Garrow, secretary, Brooks Local.

We are going strong and I have great hopes of bringing our U.F.A. membership up to 50, or even better. We recently shipped in two cars of oats from the U.G.G. which saved our members over \$400 which was a great boost for us. We hope to extend our co-operative end of the business in all our commodities.—Arthur I. Robertson, secretary, Peerless Local, Jenner.

August Oslund has been elected secretary of the new Junkins local.

At a recent meeting of the Moose Mountain local, it was resolved that the president and secretary look after getting a grant to repair certain portions of road which are impassable at the present time.—H. E. Morris, secretary.

Our local is booming right along. Have meetings regular every month. Farmers are getting educated to what the U.F.A. really stands for. We have formed a Good Roads Association in our local.—Walter N. Vivian, secretary, Claremont local, Loverna, Sask.

The Carnforth local has been re-organized. Claresholm and Granum are our two trading points, but our work lies chiefly in making the social life of the district something to live for. Lots of us have been cultivating a look as if we had in-growing toe-nails, because of too much work and too little recreation.—W. J. Holding, secretary.

Membership going strong for the 100 mark.—John H. Stuart, secretary, Big Valley local.

Was glad to see our last report in The Guide—it was like a letter from home.—Fred T. Price, secretary Silver Willow local.

Lake Thelma local was recently organized, with Harry K. Fielding as secretary.



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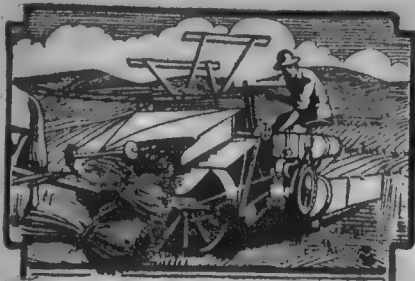


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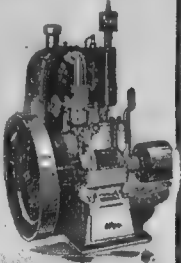
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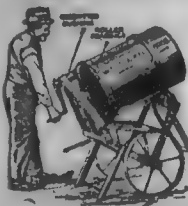
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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

More Co-operation

AMONGST the many awakenings resulting from the five years of war is an increasing interest in the ever-increasing movement.

By common consent the principle of competition has virtually ceased to be a vital factor in the economic life of the twentieth century. Railroad interests in Canada are so under the direction of the Canadian Railway Board that for all practical purposes any competition remaining has been whittled down to a strife between the rival roads for sectional control. Any real competition, as in the old days, where rival firms competed against each other by tender, is largely a thing of the past. Even contractors are said to sometimes agree upon prices and draw straws to decide who shall be given the contract.

Combinations of Two Kinds

Combinations are of two kinds; viz., in restraint of trade and to boost prices, which is chiefly responsible for the increased cost of living; and secondly, that kind of combination in trade represented by the co-operative movement which in Canada is known as the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan; and in England by the British Co-operative Society.

There is a third form of co-operation, known as government ownership; the most outstanding example of which is the post office.

Many just criticisms have been made regarding the inefficiency and mismanagement of the latter. This was particularly emphasized a few years ago by the offer made to the United States government by a well-known American company promoter, to lease the post office system at a handsome rental, with a guarantee of more efficiency for its patrons and substantial dividends for its investors.

So deeply rooted, however, has this system become in the public mind, as a part of their system of government, that no serious consideration was given to this offer and the postal business is still retained by the government, with little danger of the same being conducted in any other way.

During the war, the principle of government ownership received another boost in the fact that in England, Canada and the United States, the respective governments were compelled to assume partial or complete control of the railways for the period of the war. The reason for this drastic and necessary action was because private ownership fell down on its job, which fact is in no way changed by the announcement that President Wilson has ordered the U.S.A. railways to be restored to their former owners. It does not alter the fact, which the public at large is fully cognizant of, that a government which could more successfully handle its utilities during the stress and strain of war, is equally capable of more efficient management and control during the piping times of peace.

Further Control

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that demands are being made for further government control in this direction. It is all the more interesting to note that the British government, which is practically dominated by labor, is arranging for an extension of this principle of co-operation, under Imperial direction in the fishing industry.

The Grimsby (England) News, of May 2, contains a lengthy account of what is happening in connection with this project, which is very interesting reading.

Grimsby is probably the most prosperous and largest fishing port in the world; which industry is practically monopolized by the Smack Owners' Association. It will be no surprise, therefore, to learn that the following scheme being evolved by the British government is giving the Grimsby Smack Owners' Association some uncomfortable nights:—

Government Fisheries

The News, under the heading: "Government to Dabble in Fisheries, a Big

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman

Regina, Sask.

Co-operative Scheme," reproduces from another paper the statement that the Reconstruction Committee of the British Admiralty, with Sir William May, Admiral of the Fleet as chairman, is contemplating the formation of a commercial company, in which fishermen will be the only shareholders. The 300 trawlers and the 150 drifters built for the admiralty during the war will be used for this service, which are to be handed over to the men, without demanding from them any rent, or owners' shares of the catches.

The cost of refitting and equipping the craft will be advanced as a loan from the federal treasury, to be repaid by easy instalments from the profit.

The admiralty also proposes to aid in the setting up of fish-curing sheds, salting plant, etc. But there is no intention of turning the scheme into a commercial enterprise, yielding profit to the government; nor of running government competition against private traders.

Royal Navy Reserves

When sanction to the scheme is given by the British parliament, royal navy reserve men in all the fishing ports will have an opportunity to go into business on an equal footing with those who are already part owners of fishing vessels. The co-partner system is, of course, understood by every fisherman and there will be no difficulty in working it.

The amount of money at stake in this project is estimated as somewhere in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000, and is primarily intended as a recognition of the very valuable service rendered to the British empire and the cause of the Allies by the minesweeper during the war.

This is not only interesting as an example of a laudable desire on the part of the British government to recognize the inestimable services, and unexampled bravery of Britain's merchant marine, but is additional evidence of the strides which the principle of co-operation is experiencing in the economic life of modern civilization.

Director Johnson at Gray

An interesting evidence of the revival of interest which has been manifested in the S.G.G.A. during the last few months, is the fact that while a year ago the Gray local was reported to be as "dead as Queen Anne," on Wednesday evening last they held a big rally in their new hall, with a seating capacity of 300, which was filled to capacity, many being unable to secure admission.

One of the principle features of the meeting was an address by R. M. Johnson, director for district No. 4, who, in addition to discussing the educational and trading activities of the association, fully and frankly discussed the challenge of the Big Interests to the farmers of Canada, to accept a fuller responsibility in the government of their country.

Other interesting items on the program included selections by the Milestone orchestra, and a number of vocal selections by the children of the public school, whose training by Miss Kittering, reflected great credit to both teacher and pupils. The meeting was presided over by F. B. Lewis, president of the Gray G.G.A. Ltd., which was re-organized during the winter.

In the afternoon a baseball tournament was held. A very closely contested game was played between Gray and Yankee Ridge, which, at the tenth innings, resulted in a tie. At this period of the schedule, the teams tossed up for first place, which, being won by Gray, the second game was played off between Gray and Wilcox, when another good game resulted.

Rest Room and Library

During the last few months the Gray grain growers completed arrangements

for the purchase of a frame building formerly utilized as a store. This has been thoroughly renovated. The front half of the lower floor is occupied as a bank; there is a ladies' rest room at the side and a store room at the rear. The upper part of the building has been remodelled and which will be available for all community purposes.

There is also a strong, active Women's Section in connection which is taking up the matter of providing a library for use of the residents.

Grain Growers' Chautauqua

When nature planned the western prairies it must have been that special pains were bestowed upon the south-eastern portion of Saskatchewan, where, nestling amongst the hills is to be found one of the beauty spots of Canadian landscape. White Bear Lake, otherwise known as Carlyle Lake Resort, is an ideal spot for the tired farmer or business man to enjoy either a week-end siesta or lounge away in bathing and fishing a month's vacation. The winding trail, from the town of Carlyle to the lake, strongly resembling in some places a switchback railway, meanders its way through backgrounds of lakes and forest, past the Indian reserve, to one of the most delightful combinations of forest, mountain and sun-kissed lakes, to be found anywhere.

A Little Bit of Heaven

No class of people more richly deserve the right to enjoy this little bit of beautiful, natural scenery, than those who, through their transformation of the barren prairie of Saskatchewan into fruitful fields, has made this little remnant of Eden available for the public use.

It was a happy thought, therefore, which a year ago possessed the minds of some of the more active members of the grain growers' locals in that vicinity to organize a week-end rally at this point, which last week-end celebrated its first anniversary. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, July 5, 6 and 7, a grain growers' Chautauqua was arranged to be held at White Bear Lake, which, during the first two days was largely attended. Owing to a violent electric storm which broke loose on Sunday evening and continued more or less threatening all day Monday, the last day's program was cancelled, which included a picnic to Heart Mountain.

Early in the afternoon of Saturday heavily-laden automobiles commenced to arrive of every brand, including the usual quotas of "Tin Lizzies," and when bed time arrived the hotel and lake resort cottages were so taxed to their limits that the only sleeping accommodation which many were able to obtain was improvised beds in their automobiles.

On Saturday evening the large dancing pavilion was crowded to capacity, when an interesting musical program was rendered by the Woodbury family, of Arcola, and Messrs. Bruce and McPherson, of Kisby, who, according to the statement of L. W. Williamson, also of Kisby, were "all farmers." In addition to the vocal selections of W. H. Bruce and A. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Woodbury, senior, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Woodbury, junior, and Frank Woodbury rendered nine selections on the violin, cornet, piano, mandolin, guitar, etc., in various combinations, which never failed to elicit loud and continued applause. One of the most unique numbers was a whistling duet by G. F. Woodbury, who, at one and the same time, rendered the two parts.

Address by E. M. Johnson

Interspersed with the musical numbers were addresses by E. M. Johnson, of Pasqua and Miss McMurray, of Winnipeg. Mr. Johnson for half-an-hour ably discussed "Canada's Challenge to the Grain Growers," in which he gave a brief historical sketch of the association's development and its present activities. Miss McMurray, who was formerly a schoolteacher in the Warmley district, near Carlyle Lake, delivered an able address which bore striking evidence of her ability as a propagandist, as well as an intimate and intelligent comprehension of the aims and operations of the association, to say nothing of her perception of

present-day economic problems. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the otherwise lengthy nature of the program both addresses were delivered under disadvantageous conditions, which prevented the fullest expression of their messages.

Sunday broke forth with a fullness of sunshine, which kissed the ripples on the lake, caused by the gentle breezes, making the occasion an ideal one for nature lovers. By noon the lake front was more like an automobile factory, while the hundreds of men, women and children, from all points of the compass, bespeaks the popularity of this attempt on the part of the grain growers to enjoy, co-operatively, this sylvan retreat.

In the forenoon an address was delivered by Geo. Bradley, of the Central office publicity department, Regina, who discussed some of the problems which the Grain Growers' Association was being given the opportunity of solving. Especial emphasis was laid upon those divisions of society, caused by racial prejudices, denominational strife, partizan politics, and capital and labor. In suggesting that the latter was the big problem of today demanding solution, the speaker drew attention to the findings of the Rockefeller Institute and the fact that it had recently been endorsed by the Saskatchewan Methodist conference. Attention was also drawn to the nine points in the League of Nations agreement, dealing with labor conditions. The Mathers' report, recognizing the right of collective bargaining was also quoted and the findings of Justice Sankey and Sir Eric Geddes, in England recently, who recommended as their only solution for the labor troubles in the coal mines and the railways, their nationalization.

The meeting was presided over by O. R. Gould, of Manor, chairman of the Assiniboia federal constituency executive, recently appointed at the Arcola Grain Growers' convention. During the proceedings musical selections were also rendered by the Woodbury orchestra.

Address on the Union Jack

During the afternoon an illustrated address was delivered by J. B. Musselman, to the children, on "The Boy, the Girl and the Union Jack," before an audience which taxed the capacity of the pavilion, many being unable to obtain admission. Mr. Musselman described to the children—which was listened to with equal attention by the children of larger growth—the evolution of the British flag. By the assistance of half-a-dozen children illustrations were given of the easy manner in which the flag could be defiled, each child being requested to deface it by sticking on it bits of black cloth, as representing popular vices, peculiar to children. The meeting was presided over by Dr. W. W. Andrews, of Regina, and following the address, D. B. Musselman, of Lockwood, rendered very acceptably a vocal selection, with pianoforte accompaniment by Mrs. D. B. Musselman.

Address by Dr. W. W. Andrews

Another crowded pavilion greeted the address of the evening, which was delivered by Dr. W. W. Andrews, of Regina, who spoke for more than an hour on "The Cause and Cure of the Present Unrest." Dr. Andrews traced the origin of the present unrest to the seeds of discontent which have been sown during the last 20 years, and which, while lying more or less dormant, were as a result of the war, plowed up, like the barren prairie, and which, also like the prairie, was producing seeds of all kinds and unknown varieties. In suggesting the destruction of the evil kinds the speaker suggested that upon wise and proper cultivation during the next few years depended the destruction of the evil kinds.

Dr. Andrews also likened present conditions to the chrysalis of the caterpillar, which, in the winter months, dissolves into a liquid shapeless and apparently inert mass, and, during its winter's sleep, either evolves into a new and better form of life, called a butterfly, or disappears.

The meeting was presided over by R. M. Johnson, of Pasqua, and at the close of the address vocal selections were rendered, very acceptably, by Mrs. Gregg and D. B. Musselman, the latter rendering "In Flanders Fields."



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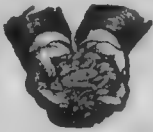
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Leguminous Hay and Pasture



Red Clover

RED clover is a biennial plant and therefore lives two years, or parts of two years, and then dies. In moderate, humid climates it is one of the most important fodder plants. It is not drought resistant and many of the strains are not sufficiently hardy to stand the hard winters of the prairie. It may be used in small proportions in mixtures in the more moist parts. Some strains of red clover introduced from Siberia promise to be hardier than those formerly used. The short life of the plant, which produces forage or hay in only one season, and the high price of seed prevailing would prevent its extensive introduction even if it were more generally successful.

In the year in which it is seeded red clover produces little more than a good root system and sufficient growth to protect itself over winter. It has deep, branching tap roots and the inflorescence is in the form of a dense head which, when fully grown, may be nearly an inch across. The flowers are bright red or purple in color. The leaflets have distinct "v"-shaped markings.



Alsike Clover

The legal weight of the seed is 60 pounds per bushel.

Alsike Clover

Alsike clover was first cultivated in Sweden and takes its name from a parish in that country. It is a short-lived perennial, with smaller heads than those of red clover. The flowers are white or pinkish in color. The stems are smooth, with an erect growth. Like red clover, it is not drought resistant and most strains are not hardy enough to live through our winters. Alsike is somewhat hardier than red clover, however. It is also somewhat better for low-lying lands. Alsike should never be sown alone but may be included in small proportions in pasture mixtures.

White or Dutch Clover

White or Dutch Clover is a native of Europe, Siberia and Northern Africa, though it is now widely distributed on this continent. It was first cultivated in Holland, hence the name, Dutch Clover. It is a low-growing, creeping plant, and one of the most perennial of the clovers. Its creeping habit enables it to withstand much close mowing and trampling. This characteristic, and its perennial nature, gives it

its great value in lawn mixtures. One of the best lawn mixtures consists of Dutch clover and Kentucky blue grass. Dutch clover is so short as to be unsuitable for hay purposes. It is, however, sometimes used with standard grasses to form a pasture mixture. The leaves are smaller and more nearly rounded than those of Alsike. They have white markings, smaller, but otherwise similar to those of red clover.

Sweet Clover

There are two leading kinds of sweet clover, the white flowering species (*Melilotus alba*), and the yellow flowering species (*Melilotus officinalis*). There are four chief differences between these two species. First, there is the color of the blossom, as indicated by the names. Second, in general appearance, the yellow flowering species does not grow so tall as the white and is somewhat finer stemmed and more bushy. Third, the yellow flowering species



White or Dutch Clover

ripens with more uniformity and from ten days to three weeks earlier than the white. Fourth, white sweet clover produces more forage per acre than the yellow.

Sweet clover is a biennial. It is a legume but not a true clover. It has the power of gathering nitrogen from the air. It is bitter, coarse and hard to cure, is of doubtful value as hay, is apt to become an impurity in alfalfa seed and in waste places may become a weed. It has, however, many redeeming qualities. It is hardy in this climate, productive, may be grown as an intertilled crop, and does well on light soils that are inclined to drift, and on poor or worn out soils. It is seldom injured by frosts and is well suited to our short growing season.

In most seasons the crop will grow from one to three feet high the first year. This may be either pastured off or cut for hay as desired. The following year the first crop is generally ready to cut the latter part of June, and the second crop the latter part of July. From four to 15 pounds of seed, depending upon the width apart of the rows, should be used per acre.

At present the probable usefulness of sweet clover in western agriculture seems to lie in its value as: First, a two-season pasture crop; second, a possible hay crop if cut early; third, a



White Sweet Clover



Yellow Sweet Clover

possible silage crop, which, either alone or mixed with winter rye, or corn, may be found of value.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa has been cultivated in Europe for nearly 2,500 years. It is a long-lived, deep-rooted perennial, a legume with a typical tap root. It is very drought resistant and certain strains are very hardy in this climate. It gives good yields when properly cared for and the quality of the forage is unsurpassed. It furnishes both hay and pasture. The type that has been found most satisfactory is that having variegated blossoms. The best variety of this type is Grimm. Other good ones are Cossack, Baltic, and Ontario variegated. It is best seeded after a fallow or hold crop. The seed should be sown early in June without a nurse crop. Inoculation is always advisable.

No cultivation should be given after seeding the first year. It is desirable that a growth of 10 to 15 inches be left to hold the snow and protect the



Alfalfa

young plants during their first winter. In the following and succeeding springs, surface cultivation with disc and harrows is commonly practised. The first crop should be cut when about five to ten per cent. of the plants are in blossom. Two crops are often taken in one year and occasionally three have been secured. Alfalfa is not suited to short rotations because of the high cost of the seed and the difficulty of plowing the alfalfa sod.

Pasture for Pigs

Perennial crops may also be used as pig pasture. Alfalfa will produce more pasture per acre probably than any other pasture crop. Pigs do very well on it, and produce economical gains. However, it costs more to start with alfalfa as the land must be prepared two years ahead and sown one year ahead of the time it is to be used. Also, its greatest growth is in May and June, when on the average farm there are few pigs to use pasture as the spring litters are too small, and very few fall pigs are raised. The second crop of alfalfa comes in well for later summer pasture for spring pigs. Pigs root out alfalfa and soon destroy it if allowed to. It is advisable to put rings in their noses when they are pastured on alfalfa.



Filling One of the Big Silos at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Seed Grain Improvement

Select Grain For Next Year's Crop Now

THE selection of seed for next year's crop of oats, wheat or barley, is a matter that calls for attention while this year's crop is standing. The simplest method of selection in the field is to go carefully over the standing crop and pick out the best patch. The grain from this may be reserved for seeding purposes. The quality of the seed so obtained may be considerably improved by roguing, which consists of pulling out all plants of other varieties or that are not of approved type, for the variety which is grown. The whole plant in each case should be removed.

Perhaps the best way is to rogue at the time of cutting. In this case, the patch that is reserved for seed is left when the field is being cut, and is cut separately. Two men follow the binder, spotting and pulling out the undesirable plants in the width of the next swath. These men work separately, each making one round to the binder's two, the binder passing each, at the same corner. The selected patch is then threshed separately, and the grain secured thoroughly cleaned with a fanning mill, and binned or sacked so that it will be kept pure and clean for the next year's seeding. A considerable improvement in the quality of the seed can be secured by this simple process.

Selecting Seed by Hand

For the farmer who is willing to go further and make head selections, the method adopted by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association is here outlined. Sufficient typical heads of the variety to be grown are selected from the standing grain or the sheaf. From 30 to 35 pounds of heads will yield sufficient grain to sow one-quarter-of-an-acre the next year. The seed secured is threshed by hand. This may be done by putting the heads in a sack and pounding them with a stick. The seed is carefully cleaned by hand and stored in a dry place until required for seeding next year. When produced under the supervision of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, the product of this seed is known as Elite Stock Seed.

The plot on which this seed is sown the next year should be fertile, in a good state of cultivation, and free from weed seeds. In districts in which danger from rust is present, the plot should be handled under ordinary field conditions and located away from wind-breaks, etc. When sown under garden conditions, and given extra care in cultivation, a rank growth is induced, which makes the plot very susceptible to attacks of rust, if it happens to be a rust year.

The plot should be thoroughly rogued, all off-type plants and plants of doubtful variety being taken out. It should be allowed to mature perfectly before being cut.

Grain grown from seed produced on such a seed plot is known as first generation registered seed, when produced under the supervision of the C.S.G.A. The product of this in turn is known as second generation seed.

Do Not Change Seed

It is a much better practice to select one's own seed than to rely on a change of seed for improving the crop. Many

farmers still think it advisable to change their seed grain every two or three years. In the light of the work done by the various experimental farms of Canada, this practice has nothing to recommend it, while on the contrary, it has been shown that there are distinct advantages in not changing seed. The seed should not be blamed for poor farming, which is most frequently the cause of the farmer's dissatisfaction.

Many of those who favor a change of seed have possibly based their belief on faulty observations. An error that is often made is that of comparing the results of one season with the results of the next. If the seed has been changed between times and the second season is unusually favorable, it is assumed immediately that the change of seed has brought the increased yield. The weather conditions in different seasons may alone make a difference in yield of from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, depending on the kind of grain. Again, the use of different fields may give rise to the same error of judgment, also difference in the dates of seeding.

When the change of seed is made with a neighbor, it is a gamble whether one gets anything that is superior to their own or not. The variety is usually doubtful, and the labor, cost and inconvenience have to be considered as well, while there is always a possibility of introducing noxious weeds.

There is one change of seed that every farmer who has been following this practice should make. He should change to the best variety of whatever kind of grain he is growing and stick to it. If he is not satisfied with his seed, he should discard it and buy seed of a well-known and proved variety. Its purity and productivity can be maintained by the combined use of the seed plot and the fanning-mill, and a change of seed is unnecessary.

The Townley-Gilbert Case

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Jackson, Minn., July 14, is said: "A. C. Townley, president of the Non-partisan League, and Jonah Gilbert, league organizer, who were convicted here on Saturday, on a charge of conspiracy to teach disloyalty in violation of the Minnesota law, left here yesterday. They made no attempt to conceal their belief that they had not received a fair trial. Gilbert went to St. Paul and Townley went to North Dakota, where he said the league had work for him."

The non-partisan leaders hope for a reversal of trial when the case is taken to the state supreme court. Motions have been prepared for a new trial. After a long address to the jury by Prosecuting Attorney E. H. Nicholas, which lasted for over five hours, Townley made a request to be allowed to address the jury in his own behalf. He said he had dismissed his attorneys. Judge E. C. Dean denied his request on objection from state. The judge declared that both he and Gilbert were indicted jointly and that Townley would have to appeal for both and as he was not a member of the bar he could not legally do so.

The jury were given the case at 9:45 and were out two hours when the verdict was brought in. A stay of sentence was granted until September 15.

Economy



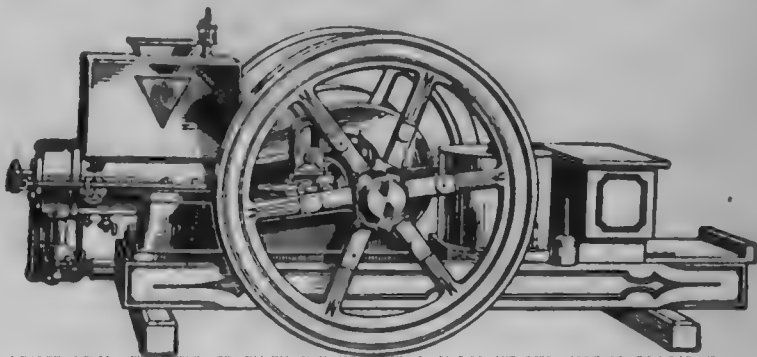
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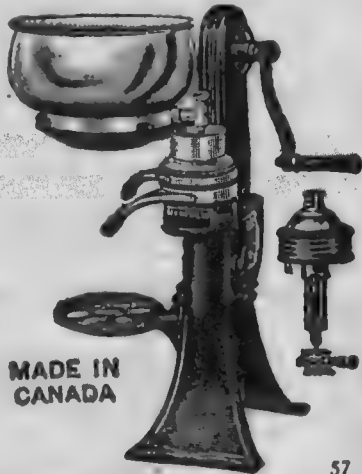
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The N. Bawlf Grain Company Limited CALGARY ALBERTA

Insect Pests and Farm Animals

Some of the Worst Summer Enemies of Domestic Animals and What Has Been Learned About Them in the West—By Dr. A. E. Cameron

THE hot, dry summer of 1918 in the West, will long be remembered by men working horses on farms and cattlemen, as being productive of about the worst attacks by stinging and biting insects on horses and cattle experienced for many years. During certain periods of the day it was misery for horses either in harness or on range on account of the vicious stinging of sand flies, bees, etc.

When the horse wages his constant fight against these pests by bobbing his head up and down, kicking and switching, he uses up a lot of energy. This is noticeably registered in the loss of flesh, that last year was very expensive just at the critical summer-fallowing time when every extra acre counts. The horse seems to have an instinctive dread of certain of the pests which would lead a natural history student to suspect that the domestic animals suffer more than is apparent from these insects. It is very difficult at least to see just why the animals are so afraid of the insects.

It was a common sight last summer in the West to see cattle stampeding across a quarter-section as if pursued by some dreadful thing which proved often to be only a species of insect, such as the "heel fly." In a wet year the mosquitoes are very bad, but something can be done in the way of making smudges to assist the animal to fight this plague. These other hot, dry weather pests, however, seem to defy suppression on account chiefly of the great ignorance concerning them and their life histories. The relation of insects, first as they directly trouble livestock, and then their relation to diseases, has been the subject of special investigation work by Dr. A. E. Cameron, of the Dominion Entomological Branch, Ottawa. His operations have been carried on principally at the University of Saskatchewan, although his field is Western Canada as a whole.

Worms in Pigs and Horses

Dr. Cameron reviews scientific work done by others on intestinal round worms (so common in pigs) in which it was proved that the eggs of the worm when swallowed hatch out in the alimentary tract; the embryos then move around to such organs as the liver, spleen and linings. In a week more (if it is the pig round worm) it may be found in the lungs, with considerable growth to its credit. After travelling up to the throat it passes down into the intestine to develop to maturity. "It is not improbable," says Dr. Cameron, "that these worms are frequently responsible for lung trouble in pigs and other young animals."

Quoting the doctor's work on thread worms in horses, "An interesting fact concerning this worm is its relation to ulcers in the colon, e.g., ulcers found in a horse examined post mortem, at Lethbridge, Alta., August 5, 1918, and later at Regina. Except for the worms, the ulcers are very similar in appearance to those found in hog cholera, and, further, I am of the opinion that some of these thread worms may yet be found to play an important part in the transmission of swamp fever in horses. One species sucks the blood of its host, and by means of its

suctorial mouth and cutting teeth adheres firmly to the wall of the intestine. When these worms are voided with the faeces of swamp-fever horses, and ingested with the grass eaten by a healthy horse, the germ of the disease may be carried to the latter, or the eggs of the worms may carry the infection. Theiler, of South Africa, employed the maggots of bot-flies which he removed from the stomachs of swamp-fever horses. Swamp fever developed in horses treated with the juices."

Bot-Flies and the Horse

All three species of bot-flies are prevalent in Saskatchewan, the Nose Fly, the Throat Bot-Fly and Common Bot-Fly. It is generally believed that the horse licks the eggs laid by the fly on its body, and the small grubs hatching are taken into the mouth. The method is difficult of conception when one considers the eggs of the Nose Fly and Throat Bot-Fly as laid on the hairs of the lips and of the throat respectively. The maggots of bot-flies seem to be admirably adapted for burrowing into animal tissue, with their sharp mouth-hooks and the spines on their body. After several attempts failed, young larvae that had been placed on a fresh piece of horse's tongue, were observed to burrow out of sight. A French experimenter also found the maggots capable of burrowing in nine days from the lips to the back of the throat. It is quite possible that the larvae may wander in the walls of the gullet for some time before.

Regarding that serious pest of cattle and horses known as the Sand-Fly or Black Fly, Dr. Cameron states, "The young stages of the fly are to be found in great abundance attached to stones in the river, but only on those stones that are washed by a swiftly-running current. Where the water is very foul they are found not to be present. From the time that the eggs are laid until the adults emerge, an interval of about a month or six weeks exists. There are probably three broods at least, each year. In the spring when the water is running full the young can easily emerge, but are often killed in the later season when the water recedes. These flies will make journeys of 20 miles from their places of breeding, assisted by breezes."

"In their attacks on cattle they are persistent, and once they settle on their host, they rarely leave before they become engorged with blood."

Control of Sand Flies

As a measure of control it might be possible to eliminate the rock barriers where the sand-flies breed, by the application of explosives, but as this could only be undertaken locally, it would not be likely to serve as an efficient means of control when we remember the extensive migratory range of these insects. Certain it is that treatment of the water by any chemical insecticide would not be feasible in such a large river as the Saskatchewan, as quite apart from the danger to stock and human beings, who may use the water, the efficacy of the chemical would be in inverse ratio to the volume of the water. In small streams such



Judging Cattle at Calgary Spring Show and Sale

treatment has been often adopted with good results, a special miscible oil, known as Phinotas Oil, being employed.

The agricultural population of Southern Hungary is annually pestered by immense swarms of sand-flies (Columbaes Fly) which emerge from the river Danube, and are distributed by the wind. On the approach of the swarms the animals become restless and seek refuge in the stables or in the water. The attack on animals that are kept in the open is carried out by immense numbers of gnats, the females preferably injuring the regions of the mouth, nose, eyes, genital organs and rectum, with unnumbered stings; through the natural openings they also penetrate into the interior of the body and attack especially the mucous membrane of the throat and larynx. At the seat of each sting a small painful swelling develops, from the coalescence of which extensive tumefaction occurs; those around the nasal openings and pharynx interfere with the breathing, and as a result death may occur in five to 24 hours. In the production of the fatal result there is no doubt that the poison inoculated by the flies plays a part. In a few cases the swellings disappear after two to three weeks; for some days the animals eat badly or not at all, and, therefore, they become weak and their temperature rises.

As a protective measure, working animals may be smeared on the thin-skinned parts of the body with any stinking mixture, such as nicotine preparations to which fat and petroleum may be added, also with asafoetida, naphthalin or iodoform. Fish oil has also proved an excellent deterrent.

Proven Remedies

Hall and Foster in summing up the results that they obtained in their experiments say that there are a large number of drugs showing a greater or less degree of efficacy for the various intestinal parasites of domestic animals. Usually, their action is selective—that is they show a pronounced efficacy for certain species of intestinal worms, while they are decidedly inefficacious against other intestinal parasites. If we consider the ideal one which will remove all worms of a given class or species, and do this every time in a single dose, we find that very few drugs approach this ideal.

Among the drugs which have given the best results under experimental conditions for the purposes intended, and concerning which the writers have sufficient data to warrant positive conclusions may be mentioned the following:—

- (1) Copper sulphate in drench for stomach worms in sheep.
- (2) Oil of chenopodium for ascarids in pigs and dogs.
- (3) Oleoresin of male-fern for tape-worms in dogs.
- (4) Turpentine for ascarids in fowls.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Continued from Page 9

or are strongly impregnated with Scotch blood. This fact is of very great importance to the breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns, because it demonstrates that the beef form can be retained by using well-bred Scotch sires without losing a reasonable production of milk. This point is worthy of very careful consideration from breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns.

In conclusion it may be said that while there is a very important place for strictly dairy cattle, there is an equally important place and a strong demand for dual-purpose cattle, for reasons which have been enumerated. But the breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns must never lose sight of the fact that beef with milk is the true dual-purpose ideal, and he who overlooks the matter of beef production is bound to work a serious injury to the breed. If the proper balance is held between beef and milk, the breeder may rest assured that his efforts will be crowned with success, because there is a rapidly developing demand for truly dual-purpose cattle, and no breed can supply this demand and meet the requirement of the general farmer so acceptably as the Shorthorn.

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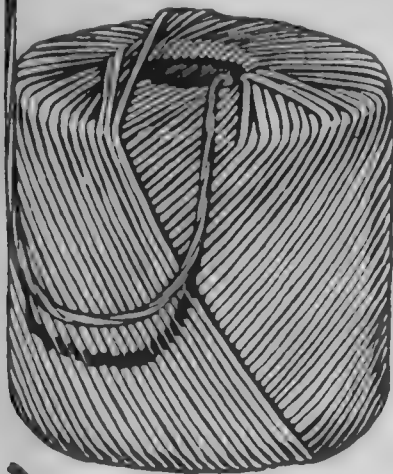
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Horses in the Cavalry

A Trooper's Observations and Experiences with Horses in the War—By
Private Watson

IN the army the soldier very seldom encounters hard work and neither does his horse. The army horse in England or Canada does more drilling, and the horses used in the livery stables throughout the West are subjected to a much severer test than his brother in the army. In Western Canada the driver or saddler goes many more miles a day, is not so well cared for generally, and heavier feeding causes a great deal more digestive troubles. Their care cannot be so well organized and the extreme climate with different stable temperatures, require the stoutest constitutions.

Our horses are being sold rapidly over here at good prices, Canadian cavalry horses that sold for \$150 to \$180 in Canada, bringing \$250 to \$300 here in Belgium.

The cavalry horse is supposed to get ten pounds of oats a day, but there seem to be so many leaks sprung in the oat sacks as they pass through the transport drivers' hands that the allowance cannot safely be placed at more than nine pounds, and sometimes as low as seven. On the average the ration of oats is least variable in quantity and quality, the latter in fact, being quite uniformly good. The hay ration is variable. Being bulky and not a concentrated food it is undesirable as regards transportation, so up the line on a long march we get a very small hay ration, often none.

Frequently the men "rustle" a bit of clover from a field or barn. They say, "it is alright," but don't be caught. This little story is illustrative of the difficulties in the way of procuring fresh, green fodder.

One dark night the horse lines were in an orchard surrounded by a hedge. About ten p.m. or later, a Fort Garry, from Moosomin, and a Strathcona, from Winnipeg, went clover hunting. Each came back with a fine, large bundle of clover, and quite noiselessly threw it over the hedge, were well away, when they heard a noise like a French farmer talking. The Strathcona was soon under cover a few yards away, but the Garry being short, fat and puny, did not get a good start, although he followed in the same direction and was mistaken for French farmer by the Strathcona, who hastily "retired to a more favorable position." Being now closely pursued, the Strathcona runs till he is "all in" and dodges into a thicket, sadly frightened, when the Garry dashes in after him. They discover the mistake, have their laugh and return to get the clover, but find it has gone. But on looking around the horse lines they find fresh clover in front of two horses, one of whose riders is an apt student of the French language.

Method of Feeding

In general, the horses are watered three times per day, before feeding, and after grooming. The water is invariably good, it being the primary consideration in selecting a bivouac or making halt or line of march. A canvas water bucket is carried, holding approximately two-and-a-half gallons. When up the line at Le Cateau, our horses were without water for 37 hours. Before watering we had been standing for about ten hours, walked back to

watering point about two kilometres, and the horses were given their fill with no bad effect. This was the only time our horses were not watered at least once a day, although for four or five days they were only watered once a day.

The oats are fed in three equal feeds of three pounds, making three good double-handfuls, and fed in nosebags except in good stables where there are mangers. Very little cut straw or hay is used, occasionally a handful being mixed with oats, and cut up with an axe.

The hay is fed in two feeds, night and morning, while bran, linseed and salt is usually fed as the trooper fancies.

In the morning the usual hour of feeding is 7 o'clock, 12.30 noon and 4.30 in the afternoon. At night the oats are fed and the hay at 7.30 or 8 p.m. When on long marches the day's ration of oats is given in four or five small feeds, especially in case of night moves, and when the hours of feeding are irregular.

The horses are seldom at large, depending largely on the temperament of the horse. A quiet horse is usually given more freedom should troopers care to give him the opportunity. When bivouaced, usually three or four mornings are devoted to combined exercise and grazing parade, grazing for perhaps a half or three-quarters-of-an-hour. When up the line in October, very often the horses had an opportunity to graze. Since the bit is not removed, it is difficult. Often too, the trooper does not wish to be annoyed by the continual raising and lowering of horses' heads.

Importance of Grooming

The horses are well groomed. On getting to the stables in the morning, or if horses are picketed in open, they are brushed off for five or ten minutes and are ready for inspection on parade at 8.30 or 9 a.m., return from parade at about 10.30 or 10, and the men break away till 11 a.m., when all horses are thoroughly groomed, and then inspected by officers. They are watered and fed at 12.30.

When off-saddled, the circulation of the blood is restirred in the muscles of the horses that have borne the weight of the saddle, by slapping the back briskly for two or three minutes. On long marches or in the line much depends on the will of the man as to how well his horse is groomed.

Care in Shoeing

A farrier has 40 to 45 horses to keep shod, and only attends special parades for inspection. Practically all his time is spent in the forge, and if it is well spent he usually has very little trouble on a march. Each horse carries a show-case containing a fore and rear shoe, especially fitted in the forge for that horse, and 12 to 14 shoe nails. In case a shoe is lost on march the horse is immediately taken to the roadside and a shoe from the case is taken to replace the lost one.

Faulty conformation, over-reaching and interfering, small contracted hoofs or badly-shaped hoofs make shoeing difficult, and so very often it is the same horses that have to be shod on roadside.

Saddlery is carefully fitted on the



Demobilization of Army Horses

Pair of American Percheron Horses with a Load of 44 Cwt.

horses. Any mis-fits are quickly discovered by the daily inspection by the first troop or section officer and the commandant. The horse generally has a good, comfortable fit.

Living in the Open

The horses are usually without shelter from March or April, till November. The horse lines are put up in field, and if possible, by trees, though generally in open. The saddle blanket is used for the horse during the colder rains of October, November, March or April, covering withers, back and loin. During the winter the horses generally have cover, stables, houses, etc., and proper horse blankets are issued.

The mane and forelock is kept clipped close, in October or early November. Horses were clipped all over last year. This year all were clipped "trace high" in December, from height of trace (breast collar) to about three inches below elbow or stifle joints.

Work Performed

With full marching order, as for all marches, and moving of bivouacs, the total weight carried by the horse is about 280 pounds for the average man. A very long day's march may cover a distance of 50 kilometres or 32 miles—and may require eight to ten hours. The usual day's journey would be possibly 25 kilometres or 22 miles, and about six hours are taken to make the trip. The horses walk practically all the time with an occasional slow trot, and then halt for five or ten minutes every hour or so. The roads are either paved or cobbled and on the whole are very good.

When behind the lines the horse is given enough exercise to keep him in condition with about three-quarters-of-an-hour drill or combined exercise and grazing parade, always in the forenoon. The horse spends the afternoon on the horse lines or in the stables. Like the soldier, the army horse does not know what hard work is—though it is not fed for hard work.

Horse Sickness

Occasionally during long marches, horses' backs are galled, due invariably to carelessness in putting blanket on smoothly or in not properly adjusting the pack or saddle, not nearly so good a reason as the farmer has for his plow-horse getting a sore back. The farrier N.C.O. dresses all such cases daily.

Many horses are cast for treatment with skin disease—and this generally results from indifferent grooming. The army horse seldom gets the opportunity to have a roll or roam at large in pasture, so he is dependent on the rider for his grooming.

Sickness internally is very rare, and I have not seen a case in France.

Lameness is found mostly where a horse has a small, fat, narrow hoof head, developing side and ring bones—the horse with longer, sloping pastern and open, large hoof, permitting pastern to transfer weight to frog without undue friction, withstands the travel with least lameness, though poorer ones do not give much trouble and the best ones never.

Cracked heels are the result of neglect in drying or especially cleaning the pastern well behind. When damp dirt accumulates, the flexing of the pastern may break the dirt crust and soon a "cracked heel" results. If the trooper will thoroughly dry, clean or clip away dirt and hair, relief is afforded. A case of neglect—a coked or bruised heel soon heals with daily dressing and cleanliness.

In Livestock Circles

Increasing 100 per cent. Per Year

The steady growth in Shorthorn cattle trade is forcibly demonstrated by the increasing receipts at the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Chicago, from pedigree registrations and transfers. These receipts have grown from \$60,000 in round numbers five years ago to \$300,000 for the current fiscal year. The present prospect is that this total will be slightly exceeded when the year is closed. The increase for the five years is 100 per cent. per year, which is in itself conclusive evidence of the growing inclination toward registered Shorthorns. The numerous record prices made by Shorthorn steers during the past 24 months at the leading markets has led to an increased demand for Shorthorn bulls in all sections. The remarkable showing which Shorthorn cows have been making in the farm dairies when put to the test has made its impression upon practical dairymen and

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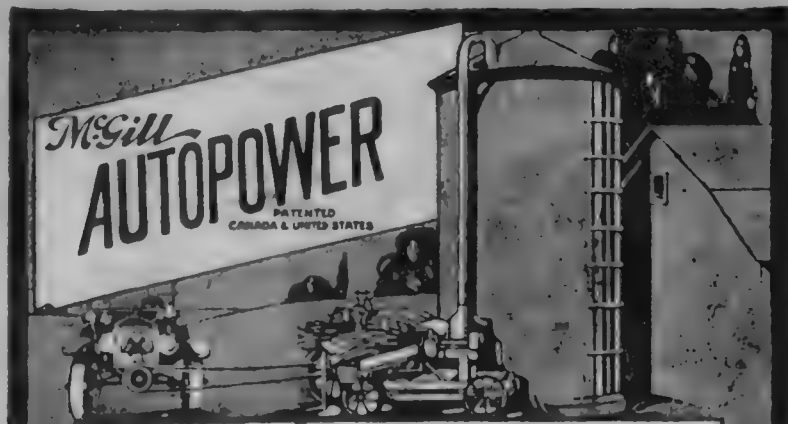
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Salted Calf Hides.....45-50	Horse Hides, Each\$6.00-\$10.00

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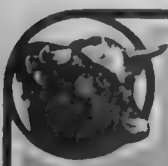
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Also the good imported two-year-old bull, "Royal Gift," by the Dutch-bred "Gollynie Sweepstakes."

Also females, from yearlings up, by "Ardlethan Fortune Ensign," by "Silver Cloud," and out of high quality dams. Those of breeding age have been bred to our good herd bull, "Duke of Saskatoon," by "Gainsford Marquis."

In Clydesdales, we have for sale, Four Good Stallions, from two to four years old, by such well-known sires as "Lord Ardwell," "Topnotch," and others. Write us your wants.

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I have at the present time a choice selection of well-bred Hereford Bulls, as well as a few Females for sale. The Bulls which number around 20 head, are all young, the majority of them fit for service and they are the kind which will improve your herd and make you good money. Many of them are from the well known Orchard Farm Stock of W. T. McCray Kentland Ind. Come and see them, or write me your wants.

JOSEPH A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, HAYFIELD, MAN.

farmers everywhere, and as a result the can for Shorthorn Females for such purpose has been greatly augmented. There seems to have been a general awakening to the practical efficiency of the Shorthorn whether on the grazing lands, in the feed lots, or the dairies.

This growing income of the Shorthorn Association is being utilized for educational purposes, and this, in itself, will have a very definite effect upon the further increase in Shorthorn trade. For many years no special or systematized effort was made on the part of the Shorthorn Association to acquaint the public with the dual-production and dependable usefulness of the Shorthorn. Such advance as the breed made resulted from its sheer merit and this advance was steady and continuous. But since the policy of educating the public to the merits of the breed has been followed a very general and hearty response has developed wherever mixed husbandry is followed. At this time when the cost of keep has reached unprecedented levels the matter of standards takes on added importance. The solution of the problem is found in the pure-bred type which insures increased weight and better quality at the same time. In this great work of improvement the Shorthorn leads because of its numbers and its recognized efficiency.

Prices Rising in Britain

An extraordinary development in stock breeding is taking place in Britain. New men with fresh ideas are entering this branch of agriculture, and are running it on commercial lines. Sky-high have they sent the prices of foundation breeding stock; and below are quoted some of the existing record prices recently paid in Britain for individual animals:

	Gns.
Herefords	9,000
Beef Shorthorn	4,200
Friesians	4,500
Aberdeen-Angus	2,800
Dairy Shorthorns	2,000
Red Polls	150
South Devons	310
Devons	370
Lincolnshire Reds	700
Jerseys	415
Guernseys	280
Welsh	210
Kerry	115
Highlanders	200
Ayrshires	550
Galloways	140
Lincoln Longwools	700
Dorset Horns	72
Suffolks	300
Oxford Downs	185
Romney Marsh	1,000
Hampshire Downs	300
Leicesters	71
Blackfaced rams	£395
Border Leicesters	250
Cheviots	205
Wensleydales	87

Large black pigs, 145 gns., 300 gns. and 250 gns.; Berkshires, 320 gns. and 225 gns.; middle whites, 210 gns.; large whites, 105 gns.

The country is, despite the drain constantly made upon it, still replete with potential breeding stock. Official statistics will prove that we are this year carrying more pedigree herds and flocks than ever. Propaganda work and publicity are being indulged in by the majority of our breed societies, and the result is noticeable in the number of fresh countries sending over buyers. How prices have risen may be gleaned from the following comparative table of average values obtained at some leading sales in 1914 and 1919:

Breed	Avg. value, 1914	Avg. value, 1919
Shorthorns	38 0 7	224 0 10
Herefords	37 7 0	206 10 0
Devons	35 3 2	50 12 0
Sussex	33 5 6	45 13 4
Red Polls	10 0 0	117 12 3
Lincoln Reds	30 3 5	61 10 11
South Devons	26 10 3	73 13 0
Jerseys	37 11 6	172 6 4
Guernseys	30 0 0	137 17 2
Aberdeen-Angus	41 13 2	108 12 4
Highlanders	30 0 0	48 14 6
Ayrshires	35 0 0	104 14 7
Holsteins	30 5 2	141 1 8
Blackfaced rams	29 0 0	73 7 8
Border Leicesters	39 8 6	65 4 0
Cheviots	14 7 6	47 17 6
Southdowns	11 9 8	14 0 0
Hampshire Downs	20 7 6	157 10 6
Oxford Downs	10 10 0	30 0 0
Shropshires	10 6 0	50 14 0
Suffolks	17 0 2	18 0 10
Leicesters	17 0 0	40 8 6
Lincolns	20 5 3	39 14 3
Romneys	11 0 0	249 15 0
Large white pigs	10 10 8	47 0 6
Berkshires	10 1 6	61 12 4
Curly-coated	5 16 11	20 0 0
Middle whites	7 0 0	50 2 6
Large blacks	10 0 0	12 15 0
Gloucester old spots	5 0 0	42 12 0

N.B.—The Suffolk ram average was for 855 head and the Romney average for Mr. Quested's 19 head.

In horse-breeding circles there is unwonted activity and prosperity, even the hackney type meeting with a keen demand from Italian, Japanese, American and Spanish buyers.

Percheron Futurity

Seventy-two entries have been reported in the Canadian Percheron Futurity, and it is expected that upwards of 60 will line up in competition at Brandon this year. The liveliest interest is being displayed in the competition. The association is co-operating with the exhibitors, and assisting them in decorating their colts. \$750 worth of prizes are offered in the contest.

SHEEP

Good Grade Breeding Ewes and lambs. Oxfords, Shrops and Suffolks. They do well on short grass and you cannot use your stubble fields or short grain to better advantage. Phone, write or call.

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A choice lot of heifers, two- and three-year-olds, due to calve soon. Some nice cows just fresh calved. These are all from good, heavy producers, and are also bred to a Pure-Bred Sire. The Sire's Dam produced 104 pounds of milk on an average per seven-day test, with nearly 4 per cent. butter fat. Also a few Bull Calves for sale.
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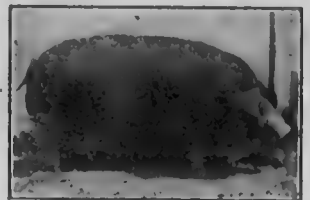
HEREFORDS

EXMOOR RANCH HEREFORDS are noted for size, quality and general excellence. Bulls at head of herd: "Beau Robert," 13846; "Don Perfection," 25362.

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MAC'S PRIDE—Grand Champion Sow over all breeds on Western Circuit. Bred and exhibited by F. H. WIENEKE & SON.

Herd Established 1896
Wienke-bred Poland-Chinas always win at the best shows. If good enough to win, they are the kind to buy if you want to start right. We try to please at reasonable prices.

F. H. WIENEKE & SON, Stony Mountain, Manitoba

Cure Spavin

Ringbone, Sweeney, Curb, Sidebones and Filled Hocks by treating your horse with "Sure Cure," the new scientific remedy.
Injected, not rubbed in—no blistering or firing—no stiff joints. Easy to use and quick in action. Bottle containing 10 "Sure Cure" treatments and hypodermic syringe for sale by drugstore or sent prepaid for 35. Money back if treatment fails. Order today.
Booklet free. Stockman's Horse Remedy Co., Bismarck, N.D.

Bright Prospects

It looks as though the demand for beef will be strong for some years to come, and the man who is in line for greatest profits is the Shorthorn Breeder.

We haven't room to give our reasons here, but write the Secretary for our free publications, which furnish facts.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. A. DRYDEN, President
Brooklin, Ont.
C. E. DAY, Secretary
Box 235, Guelph
Ont. 21

ShorthornS

Chick Hints From Wardle

1.—Don't count your chickens until they are ready for market.

2.—Be sure that your chick starter is right, and avoid sure death from dirty, unwholesome chick feed.

3.—The sun was responsible for the death of many of your chicks last year. Make some sun shades this year.

I was called to a farm several miles away from here the other day to give advice as to why the hens were eating the eggs, at least that was what their owner thought, as he wasn't getting any. Never shall I forget that hen house! It was a building some 12 feet by 30 feet, and 5 feet at the highest point. On one side, the north, was a cow barn, lean-to, built tight and closed tight, except between the rafters which adjoined the hen house. Here all the hot, foul air went up to the chickens. Underneath was a place for pigs, also with a board off to let the (hot) air in to the chickens, "to keep them warm," he said. This hen house was built tight and sealed tight, and when I asked if he let them run out, the farmer said "No, the door is only open as I pass in and out to feed them." I believed him and should say it had never been open since last early fall, as there was six inches and more of manure on everything. I asked how they were fed and was told they had wheat every morning and evening on the floor, and water in a pail once a day! Just try to imagine what this place felt, smelt and looked like with over 275 fowls in—and then the man had the nerve to talk about eggs. If the hens laid any eggs, I don't blame them a bit for eating them. Their owner thought all they wanted was wheat and some liquid and he should get lots of eggs. No straw to scratch in, no charcoal, grit, oyster shell, or bone, and cooped up in a 12x30 room, without a breath of fresh air—and fresh air is the chief of all factors in egg-production and health.

Give plenty of fresh air, not draughts, through a cotton window, and six inches of fresh straw every week to scratch in. Never leave the house more than a week without a good cleaning, and use a little disinfectant. Keep oyster shell, grit, charcoal, ground bone and pure, clean water always before the fowls, feed them regularly and study their wants so that they clean up all feed and still go to bed full. Never feed soft food at night, either summer or winter. Soft food should always be given in the mornings in summer and at noon in the winter. If one bird is sick, find the cause and isolate, remedy it at once—don't wait until half the flock die.—Horace W. Wardle.

Causes of Death in Poultry

Affections of the heart are usually manifested by a quantity of fluid within the covering membrane, and in some instances by an accumulation of yolk-like material, the result of inflammation.

Rupture of the liver occurs in fowls which are excessively fat, and is recognized by sudden death, and the filling of the bowel cavity with blood.

Apoplexy, or a rupture of a blood vessel in the brain can be determined only by the absence of other lesions, and the suddenness of death.

Peritonitis, or inflammation of the bowels and covering membranes is caused by the partial development of eggs in the bowel cavity, closure of the egg duct by large eggs, or accumulated yolk material, etc. Frequently the diseased ovary is responsible for this latter condition.

The above diseases are those usually responsible for individual deaths, and may easily be detected by examining the birds.

The infectious diseases which spread rapidly through flocks that concern us chiefly are fowl-cholera, tuberculosis, blackhead in turkeys, roup and coccidiosis. It is essential that they be recognized early so that their spread may be checked.

Our bulletins on tuberculosis and blackhead fully describe these two diseases, and any poultryman should be able to diagnose them after reading our literature and seeing the illustrations.—A. B. Wickware, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa.

Trial by Jury Abolished

YOUR civil rights are in danger because the Government at Ottawa has passed a vicious amendment to the Immigration Act under which citizens not born in Canada may be arrested; tried behind closed doors by a committee appointed by the government; denied the right of facing their accusers; denied the right of trial by jury; and deported without the formality of a civil trial. Today labor men are arrested. Tomorrow it may be farmers. Today men not born in Canada are suffering. Tomorrow it may be the Canadian-born. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. If you were accused of a crime how much would you give for the right to be tried by a jury of your peers? Your right is bound up with that of the labor men who have been arrested in Winnipeg. Do unto others as you would be done unto. Help these men to get a fair trial by sending a donation to

JAMES LAW, Secretary

Defense Committee

Room 12, Labor Temple, Winnipeg



How Miller Tires Outran 21 Prominent Makes

NO more convincing proof of a tire's supremacy has ever been submitted than this heroic contest on 17 Packard Buses, going 78,000 miles a month. It was held by the Eldorado Stage Co., Los Angeles, Cal.—one of the largest users of tires in the world. To them it meant a huge sum to establish which tire carries a heavy load lightly, and runs the farthest.

Twenty-two leading makes were tested on the Eldorado's seventeen 12-Passenger Packards. They travel an average of 153 miles daily—a combined distance of 936,000 miles a year. That's 37 times around the world.

Parlor Car Comfort

This is the "Service de Luxe" for which the Miller Tires competed and won. Their victory was based—not on exceptional mileage of a single casing—but on long distance uniformity, tire after tire.

Once the burro was the only transportation where today this grand fleet carries thousands of passengers between Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Taft—an enchanting trip made in parlor car comfort in an Eldorado stage on buoyant Miller Cord Tires.

Proof of Uniform Mileage

All Millers are uniform because their workmanship is uniform. The Eldorado tests have reaffirmed it.

You can get these championship tires—but only from the authorized dealer. If you don't know his name, please write us.

THE MILLER TIRE COMPANY LTD., Dept. F102, Winnipeg, Canada

Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—the Team-Mates of Uniform Tires—Also Miller Surgeons Grade Rubber Goods—for Homes as Well as Hospitals

To Dealers: Your territory may be open—write us.



Timely Buying Suggestions

U.G.G. Portable Elevators--extra well balanced



Showing
U.G.G.
Elevator
in position
for
operation

A clean-cut rig that does its job well. Speeds up the loading of your granaries. Space for engine directly in middle of the truck to give perfect balance. When engine is mounted as shown in cut elevator can be run at any angle. Belt remains same length at all angles. No raising or lowering device necessary. Elevator and hopper are constructed of heavy 16-gauge blue annealed steel. Attachment for engine consists of a tight and loose pulley on a shaft extending through elevator, which is supported by a 6-foot arm. The elevator spout is of heavy galvanized iron, round and flexible, with chain on each side which holds sections together.

W1—U.G.G. Portable Elevator, 18 ft. and 8 ft. grain spout, with gas engine attachment. Weight 1,065 lbs.

Winnipeg.	Regina or Saskatoon.	Calgary or Edmonton.
162.00	167.00	170.00

Endless Thresher Belts

The lines shown are of stocks on hand and prices are such that we cannot duplicate when these stocks run out. No stocks are carried where prices are not shown. It will be good business to order at once.

U.G.G. Rubber Endless Drive Belts

Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price F.O.B.			
			Winnipeg.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.
100 ft.	7 in.	4-ply 89 lbs.	89.20			57.75
120 ft.	7 in.	4-ply 110 lbs.	85.70			89.20
120 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 115 lbs.	107.15			
150 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 150 lbs.	79.10			
120 ft.	8 in.	4-ply 125 lbs.	98.10			98.10
120 ft.	8 in.	5-ply 180 lbs.	121.70			121.70
150 ft.	8 in.	5-ply 175 lbs.				

U.G.G. "Green" Canvas Endless Drive Belts

Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price F.O.B.			
			Winnipeg.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.
100 ft.	8 in.	5-ply 110 lbs.	58.50	55.45		
120 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 116 lbs.	66.55			
120 ft.	8 in.	5-ply 133 lbs.	68.50			
150 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 140 lbs.	100.00			
150 ft.	8 in.	6-ply 196 lbs.				

U.G.G. Special "Red" Canvas Endless Drive Belts

Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price F.O.B.			
			Winnipeg.	Regina.	Saskatoon.	Calgary.
100 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 90 lbs.	61.00	61.00		
120 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 116 lbs.	73.15			
120 ft.	8 in.	5-ply 180 lbs.	83.15			83.15
150 ft.	7 in.	5-ply 140 lbs.	91.45	91.45		91.45
150 ft.	8 in.	5-ply 170 lbs.	103.95			103.95
180 ft.	8 in.	6-ply 196 lbs.	128.00			

Some Specials from the Land Department

BALDUR DISTRICT—820 acres, 2½ miles from station, soil a black sandy loam on a clay subsoil, abundant supply of good water from three wells, also running creek, 40 acres of wheat, 70 acres oats, 80 barley, 10 of corn and 2 acres of potatoes, 20 acres of summerfallow, 120 acres of pasture. Good frame house, new frame stable for 30 head, new granary, capacity 3,000 bushels, 8 portable granaries, hog pen, implement shed. Price is \$37 per acre, including crop. A full line of machinery, including everything required, also 6 horses, 6 milch cows, 1 Poll Angus Bull, 2 heifers, 2 two-year-old heifers, 5 steers, 6 calves, 15 pigs, chickens and turkeys can be bought

extremely reasonable. Terms \$1,000 to \$2,000 cash, and the balance one and two years, at 7 per cent. This is an all-round good farm and an exceptional opportunity for someone to step into a going concern extremely easy. Write Winnipeg office.—No. 1747.

SANFORD DISTRICT—4½ miles from station, 720 acres, nearly all under cultivation; soil a black loam 2 ft. deep on a clay subsoil, free from stone. Extra good frame house 20x32, stable for 16 head, granary 6,000 bushels capacity, and 8 portable granaries. Price \$50 per acre. Very reasonable terms. Stock and equipment could also be purchased. Write Winnipeg office.—No. 1724.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES COMPANY LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

Co-operative Livestock Shipping

This is the title of a new booklet which has just been given to the printers to get out. It describes how to form a livestock shipping association and shows many instances of success already obtained by farmers shipping their own stock on the co-operative method.

If you will send for a copy your name will be put on the list as soon as the booklet is printed.

WRITE TODAY

Livestock Department

ST. BONIFACE, MAN.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

U.G.G. Steel Wheel Farm Truck



Regular wagon gear, wood hounds of drop-hole type. Strain on king bolt is reduced to minimum by heavy steel bolster plate on sand board. Extra well made, steel bracing throughout. Skeins 3½x10, carefully fitted to give strength. Front wheels

32 inch, rear 36 inch, with ½x4 inch grooved tires. Welded spokes, extra heavy hubs. For the general heavy work on the farm—stacking, stock-threshing, picking stones and roots from new land, moving heavy machinery, etc., this truck has no equal. Sold under the regular U.G.G. Guarantee.

V-66—STEEL-WHEEL FARM TRUCK, 3½x10 skeins, ½x4 tires, steel wheels 32 and 36, no trees or yoke. Weight 590 lbs.

Winnipeg.	Regina or Saskatoon.	Calgary or Edmonton.
60.70	63.00	64.55

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG

REGINA

SASKATOON

CALGARY

EDMONTON

"I TELL you, Jim, my grain is going through our own e'levator this year."

"Why, I thought you were a friend of Saunders at the Columbia?"

"So I am, but I don't owe anything to the people who own the Columbia. Come to think of it, I don't even know who they are."

"And do you think you owe something to the owners of the Company elevator?"

"I sure do. I'm one of them, for one thing, and there are thirty-five thousand others like me. You might say we owe something to ourselves."

"Then what about me? I haven't any shares in the Company."

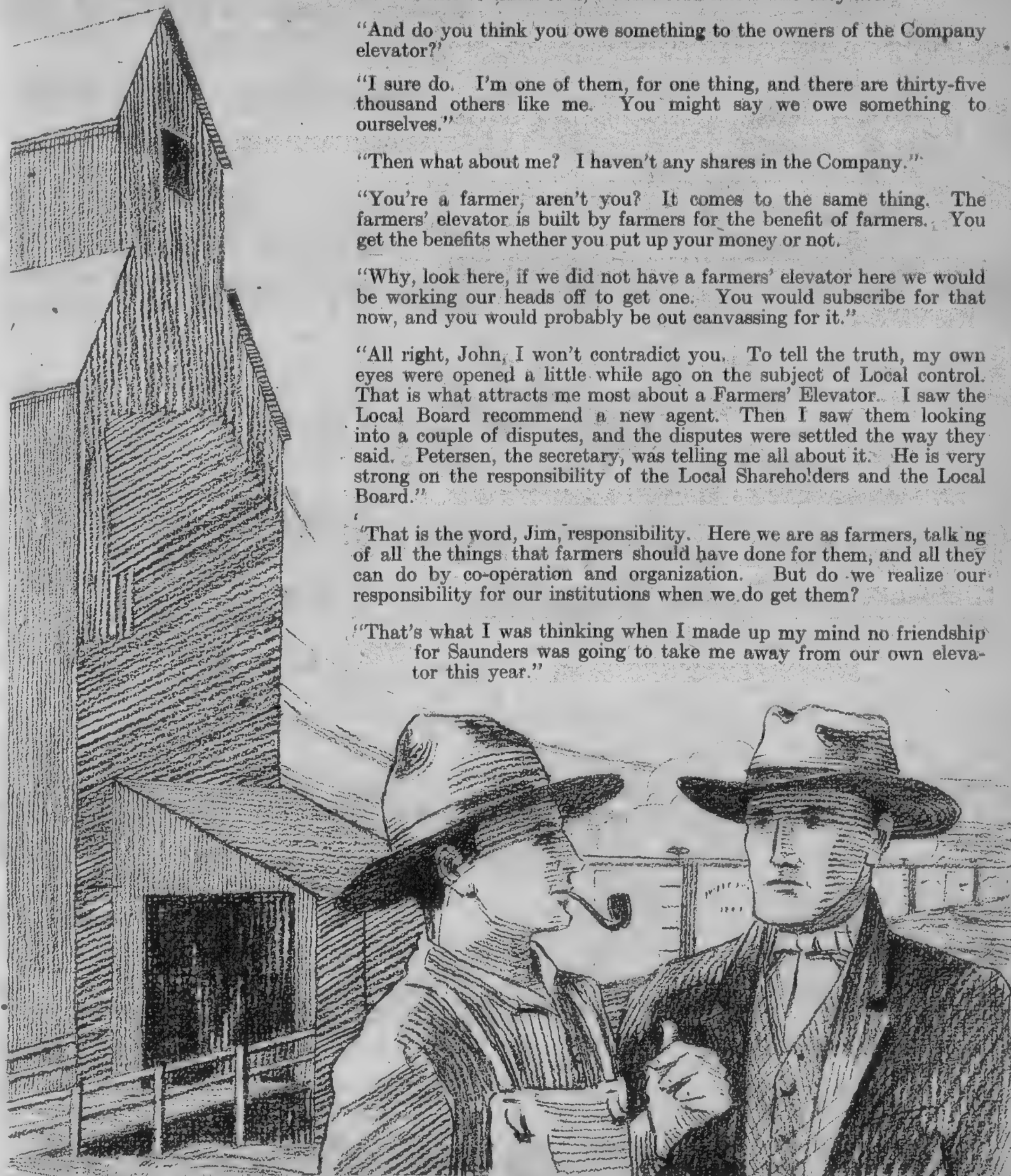
"You're a farmer, aren't you? It comes to the same thing. The farmers' elevator is built by farmers for the benefit of farmers. You get the benefits whether you put up your money or not."

"Why, look here, if we did not have a farmers' elevator here we would be working our heads off to get one. You would subscribe for that now, and you would probably be out canvassing for it."

"All right, John, I won't contradict you. To tell the truth, my own eyes were opened a little while ago on the subject of Local control. That is what attracts me most about a Farmers' Elevator. I saw the Local Board recommend a new agent. Then I saw them looking into a couple of disputes, and the disputes were settled the way they said. Petersen, the secretary, was telling me all about it. He is very strong on the responsibility of the Local Shareholders and the Local Board."

"That is the word, Jim, responsibility. Here we are as farmers, talking of all the things that farmers should have done for them, and all they can do by co-operation and organization. But do we realize our responsibility for our institutions when we do get them?"

"That's what I was thinking when I made up my mind no friendship for Saunders was going to take me away from our own elevator this year."



"I tell you Jim, my grain is going through our own Elevator this year."

The Central Point in Life Insurance



OF late years many new and attractive features have been introduced into life insurance policies but the Central Point is Protection. The Company takes the responsibility of caring for your family in the event of your death—that is the "point."

The Mutual Life of Canada has for a long time been issuing monthly income policies in which the claim is paid by monthly cheques throughout the life of the beneficiary, but the essential thing is protection, whether paid in a lump sum or in instalments.

The Mutual also has introduced the disability feature under which the payment of premiums will be waived under certain conditions. But the great question is, are you insured and are you insured sufficiently?

The reason why the Mutual Life was organized was "to give the largest amount of real life insurance protection for the least possible outlay"—for this has been recognized from the beginning as the Central Point.

Write for particulars of Mutual Policies.

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

HARVEST EXPECTATIONS

vs.

HARVEST REALIZATIONS

Very often the crop does not come up to earlier expectations, which not only causes the farmer and his family, who have worked so assiduously, considerable disappointment, but as a consequence the planning of months and years goes for naught. Just so through life. Every man with responsibilities hopes to leave his dependents in an independent position, but as a result of unforeseen events, is frequently unable to do so, regardless of his good intentions.

This is why the progressive farmer carries adequate Life Insurance. He knows that if anything happens it will provide funds to complete his unfinished work. On the other hand, if he lives until the maturity of the policy the systematic accumulations will provide a competence for his declining years.



THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA
King and Yonge Streets

P.S.—Fill out the attached Coupon today, and mail to the above address. It places you under no obligation.

I would like to save \$..... yearly through the medium of Life Insurance. I am..... years of age, and am (married) (single) Kindly forward particulars of plan of policy you recommend.

Name

Address

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Business and Finance

The latest prices bid and asked on the Winnipeg Stock Exchange for the different issues of Victory Bonds are as follows:—

	Bid	Asked
1922	100	100 1/2
1923	100	100 1/2
1927	102	102 1/2
1933	104	105
1937	105	105 1/2

There were no offerings of the 1927 and 1937 issues.

When you sell your Victory Bonds there is added to the selling price the interest earned since the last interest date. The purchaser of the bond gets this back on the following interest date, the coupon which he then cashes representing the interest which he has paid to the seller and the interest which his money has earned from the date of purchase to the interest date.

The interest your money earns is yours. See that you get it. If you must sell bonds, deal with responsible brokers.

Veterans Would Tax All Bonds

DURING the sessions of the Great War Veterans' Dominion convention held recently in Vancouver, considerable discussion arose over a proposal to request the government to render liable to taxation all holders of Victory Loan bonds in excess of \$10,000. Opposition came from many, who said that the government should not now be asked to repudiate its contract to the bond buyers.

Delegate Benjamin Bastford, of Winnipeg, said that during the past five years huge profits had been made by profiteers, and that these huge interests had acquired government bonds in order to escape the income tax. He argued that all individuals holding over \$10,000 worth should be subject to income taxes, and that there should be a steeply graded income tax in this country in addition to inheritance and estate duties, similar to those in vogue in the Old Country.

Fortunes in Tax-Free Bonds

Instances were known in financial circles, Mr. Bastford said, where great fortunes had been invested in Victory Bonds, one individual in Montreal having the sum of \$4,000,000 in such securities, which were supposed to be highly patriotic investments.

"The profiteers and all other big financiers have bought these bonds to hide their incomes from taxation," declared delegate Calder, of Montreal. "They are, therefore, in the same position as the draftees who hid in the woods to avoid military service. If necessary, the government should disregard contracts with these people."

The suggestion of delegate Bastford was adopted after a hot debate.

A Family Row in the C.M.A.

Certain disagreements within the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and certain sharp utterances in which those disagreements have recently found expression are attracting a certain amount of public attention to the fact that a family row is in progress. Says the London Advertiser:—

"A pretty spectacle comes out of Toronto and the affairs of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which involves an exchange of epithets that make the smallest of small town journalism or the wildest statements at a labor meeting seem insipid by comparison."

"The Financial Post recently came out in an editorial criticism referring to the 'pinhead' management of the C.M.A., claiming that the attitude of the manufacturers, as expressed by their publications, was making for strife with labor and with the farmers. Lieut. Col. J. B. McLean, is the president of The Post, and when the C.M.A. opened its sessions the other day, Sam Harris, a Toronto member of the association, took occasion mildly to reprove Col. McLean by referring to him as a 'yellow cur.' He said a cur was the lowest breed of dog, and a 'yellow cur' the lowest breed of a cur."

"This is the thing the Toronto newspapers feature in their reports of the meetings, the personal attacks of one faction of the association upon the other. A whole session was apparently devoted to attacks on Col. McLean, at a time when the Dominion is looking to manufacturers to give the country forward impetus."

"The Billingsgate character of the criticisms and the poor spirit shown would disgrace a meeting of the lowest 'lowbrows.'"

The Cost of Living Enquiry

The Financial Post (of Toronto), in its latest issue continues its vigorous criticism of what it terms the incompetent management of the C.M.A. by the "small clique," who, it says, have controlled its affairs for some time. If capable men had been at the head of the C.M.A., says The Financial Post, "they would have been in touch with every session of the Cost of Living Committee, and would have so shaped the evidence that true facts would have been brought out and the misrepresentations that have reflected on all manufacturers would not have been permitted. The C.M.A. fell down so absolutely on this great opportunity that the chairman of the committee had himself to come to their rescue, which is an interesting statement to come from such a journal."

Criticism of Mr. Parsons

Continuing its attack upon the "small clique," The Financial Post says:—

"S. R. Parsons was president of the C.M.A. in 1917-18. He liked the honor so much that he put his whole thought into it. He enjoyed it; it became so much of his life that he forgot in 1918-19 that he was no longer president. In fact he complained several times recently to his friends that he was so busy with association affairs he had no time for the B. A. Oil Co., where he is employed. He was always on the spot with a speech or a letter to defend capital, or to attack any who might not agree with what he—always with the best of motives—thought inimical to the C.M.A. It became a habit with him. There was, too, perhaps, a touch of vanity, which warped his good judgment and he began to speak unwisely and to make foolish suggestions. This rather displeased some of the industrial leaders for whom he assumed to speak. He threatened the Methodist Church with the disapproval of the millionaires just when men of this type are trying to keep under cover."

Express Business a Bonanza

A recent article in a leading New York financial journal dealing with the small beginnings of the express business, serves as a reminder of a somewhat remarkable letter written to an Ottawa paper several months ago by D'Arcy Scott, K.C., who was Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Dominion Railway Commission from 1908 until the changes in the commission early in the present year, when he ceased to be a member of that body. It was soon after he ceased to be a member of the commission that he wrote the letter referred to, which was noticed in The Guide at the time.

Mr. Scott's letter dealt with the application of the express companies to the Railway Commission to be allowed to increase their rates—an application which is still pending. As everybody knows, the express companies are simply subsidiaries of the railway companies. By juggling with the accounts, as Mr. Scott showed clearly, it is easy to make it appear that the express companies are not making large earnings. The C.P.R., for example, take more than 50 per cent. of the gross transportation of the Dominion Express Company (its own subsidiary) for hauling charges. This Mr. Scott showed to be an exorbitant charge. He showed that if the charge had been 45 per cent., the C.P.R. would have earned in 1918 not less than \$14,128 on each express car, as against \$6,288 on each sleeping car, and \$1,157 on each freight car. An express car costs a little over \$1,000 to build, while a sleeping car costs some \$30,000 and a freight car only a few hundreds. Mr. Scott concluded:—

"There should be no increase in express rates. If the companies cannot make ends meet, then it is a mere matter of book-keeping with the parent railway company to adjust the financial relations between the companies. It is quite clear that the public are paying enough now in express rates to give a handsome profit on the service they receive. This is no time for railway companies to get more money by increased rates."

Small Beginnings, Huge Profits

The article in the New York journal

Pianos and Prices

WHATEVER price you wish to pay, you will find the finest instruments at every price level at the House of McLean.

The artist who insists on the finest piano procurable and the man who can only invest a limited sum—both find here the piano of their choice.

Write for Catalogues.

McLean
LIMITED

THE WEST'S GREATEST MUSIC HOUSE
The Home of the Heintzman & Co.
Piano and the Victrola
Dept. 2
225 Parage Ave. WINNIPEG



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to:

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager,
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager,
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. OREIGHTON, Manager,
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

VICTORY BONDS

Bought and Sold, on Commission or for Cash. Prompt Returns.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION

BAIRD & BOTTERELL

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Victory Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Phone, wire or write for prices

Hettie - Drennan Company Ltd.

Bankers

SASKATOON

SASK.

TRY FALL RYE

Write For Circular

Stands drought. Rarely suffers from frost. Seldom lodges. Yields big on even poorest land. Kills weeds. Investigate this crop and sow this Fall.

Harris McFayden Seed Co., Ltd.

"Farm Seed Specialists" WINNIPEG

mentioned at the outset of this article, tells how a New England stage driver, W. F. Harrinden, was the first to organize an express company. From the modest carrying of a carpet bag, in which he placed his parcels, he rose to the point of announcing the formation of an express company to be known as Harrinden's Express. He signed a contract with a road running from Boston to Fall River, and also another with a shipping line from Fall River to New York. The carpet bag was replaced with trunks, and the first express company became an established fact in 1839. It was from this simple beginning that there arose the express transportation of today, with a business amounting to several hundred millions of dollars, on this continent.

The Canadian express companies, like the express companies in the United States, began with an investment of only a few thousand dollars, and have provided their equipment out of their huge surplus earnings.

The Implement Industry

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed a preliminary census of the Agricultural Implement Industry in Canada for the calendar year 1917. The census covered altogether 90 establishments. These were located by provinces as follows: Alberta, 1; Manitoba, 7; Nova Scotia, 1; Ontario, 56; Prince Edward Island, 1; Quebec, 21; and Saskatchewan, 3.

Capital Invested

The total capital invested amounted to \$70,493,801, divided as follows: Land, buildings and fixtures, \$13,381,463; machinery and tools, \$6,140,082; materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products, fuel, etc., \$23,127,626; cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable, \$27,844,630. The total capital invested represents an increase over 1915 of \$10,964,710, or of 18.4 per cent.

Salaries and Wages

The total salaries paid in 1917 amounted to \$1,329,736, an increase over 1915 of \$273,938, or of 25.9 per cent. The total wage payments rose in 1917 to \$8,027,036 from \$3,125,066 in 1915, or by 156.8 per cent. The average amount paid to wage-earners in 1917 was \$838. The total number on salaries in 1917 was 10,131, having risen from 6,737 in 1915. The average number of wage-earners employed monthly in 1917 was 9,563, the least number was 9,003 in September, the greatest number was 10,027 in December. The total number of different individual wage-earners on the pay-roll in 1917 was 24,895.

From a total summary of 10,051 wage rates, it was found that 1,118 were paid from \$12 to \$15 a week, 4,271 from \$15 to \$20 a week, 2,033 from \$20 to \$25 a week, and 1,163 at a rate over \$25. The balance were paid at a rate below \$12 a week.

Materials and Products

The total cost of materials used in 1917 amounted to \$15,599,691, being an increase over 1915 of \$9,616,451, or of 160.7 per cent., and the total value of products rose from \$13,372,560 to \$32,364,340, or by 142 per cent.

The net value of products, or the value added by manufacture was \$16,764,649 in 1917, in 1915 it amounted to \$7,389,276. The net value is found by subtracting the total cost of materials used from the total value of products.

Where Prosperity Lies

The prosperity of any country lies very close to the soil. A straight mining country or a timber country shortens its life with every slash of the axe or every shovel full of ore removed, but all agricultural enterprises, especially the growing of hay and the feeding of livestock, reproduce themselves from year to year, increasing the productivity and prosperity of the country, and producing annually new wealth, which flowing through the arteries of trade, is the life blood of business.

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company

Limited

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000

Reserve \$1,400,000

323 Main Street, WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL EDMONTON REGINA SASKATOON

"One as Safe as the Other"



Northwestern Profit-Bearing 10-Year Endowment

Age next Birth-day	Annual Premium	Age next Birth-day	Annual Premium
20	\$42.20	30	\$43.70
21	42.30	31	43.95
22	42.40	32	44.20
23	42.55	33	44.50
24	42.65	34	44.80
25	42.80	35	45.15
26	42.95	36	45.55
27	43.10	37	45.95
28	43.30	38	46.40
29	43.50	39	46.90

NORTHWESTERN LIFE
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.
H. R. M. C. A. B. E. M. G. R. F. O. M. A. B. E. R. S. E. C. R. E. T. A. R. Y.

Canada's First Scientific Life Assurance Company

Raise More Hogs

Every Farmer realizes the profits in Bacon Hogs at present prices.

The only question in his mind is, "Where can I get the money to buy brood sows and pigs to fatten?"

The Merchants Bank gladly makes loans to assist capable farmers in increasing their holdings of live stock.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

MCKINNON RADIATORS

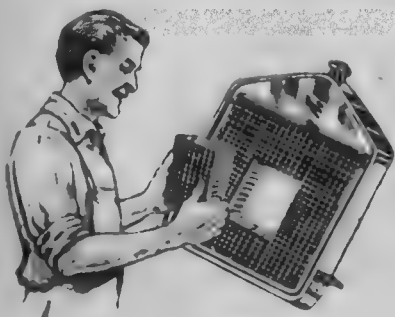
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MOTOR engineers have universally decided that the Cellular idea in auto radiators is the right idea—yet there are different types and varieties of cellular radiators.

The McKinnon Radiator is the right kind of cellular radiator because it is a combination of individual cells turned into shape and fitted solidly together so that expansion, contraction, and vibration have no evil effects.

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will save your differential gears and make your car run smoothly. The Kelsey Ball-Thrust saves four times their cost. Ask your supply man about them—Tell him to put them in your Ford.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Neepawa for Political Action

At a Large District Convention, Grain Growers of Neepawa Decide on Political Action—They Repudiate Henders' Stand on the Budget

THERE was not a contrary vote on the resolution favoring political action presented at the Neepawa district convention, held in Kelwood, on July 10. The convention was, from every aspect, one of the most successful ever held in the district. The agricultural hall, where the meetings were held, was at times filled to overflowing, and in spite of the fact that the thermometer registered in the neighborhood of 100 degrees, the interest was keen and sustained to the end. A notable feature of the convention was the large number of women in attendance, more than a third of the audience being women during the afternoon session. The discussion on political action was very keen and centred on a phase a little beside the point of the resolution, namely, whether or not the door of the political movement should be thrown as wide as would endorse all supporters of the Farmers' Platform. When it was pointed out that the convention which they were discussing calling was not a nominating convention but an organization convention, the question was called and the resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

The convention was convened at 10.30 by President Lodge, of the district association, and until the lunch hour, took the form of a round-table talk. Albert McGregor, of Keyes, led the discussion by saying that the great majority of the farm people were not sufficiently informed on the economic and social questions affecting them, and he thought the greatest need at the present time was a more serious study of the whole situation. Wilfred Boughton, of Arden, thought that the name Grain Growers' Association was a misnomer, and suggested that it be changed to something broader. Director A. J. M. Poole, thought that the association should devote its whole time to educational work, and let the United Grain Growers look after the farmers' commercial affairs. President Hamilton, of the Kelwood local, was of the opinion that the farmers' company should be more on a co-operative basis, he disagreed with trying to beat the other fellow at his own game. He did not like the idea of the company piling up profits the same as every other company. Albert McGregor explained to Mr. Hamilton and the audience the fundamental difference between the farmers' company and the other companies, pointing out that what profits there were went back into the company for the benefit of the farmers, and stated that if the company were not in existence the farmers would have to pay much higher prices for doing business. Gaven Hall, of Ogilvie, recalled the formation of the old national policy, and related statements made at that time by the framers of protection to the effect that a policy of protection would even make the crops grow better, and that there would be factory smokestacks in every village in Canada.

Co-operation Discussed

The afternoon session was opened by an address by Thomas Drayson, of Neepawa, on Co-operation. He said co-operation failed in this country because the first difficulty run into was that of mergers and combines. Before co-operation could be successful he thought there should be some kind of wholesale and distributing system on a co-operative basis. So long as people went into the co-operative business with the one idea of saving a few dollars instead of rendering a service to the community, co-operation could not be a success because the foundation was wrong. Following Mr. Drayson's address A. J. M. Poole presented to the convention a recommendation that the company should return to the local associations five per cent. of the net profits on the business done at the various points through the elevators and the company's agents. He thought such a scheme would promote the work of the company throughout the country in a way that could not be reached otherwise. His idea was that the company instead of returning the profits to the individuals on a basis of business

done might make a beginning by returning profits to the local associations. His scheme was discussed at length but the convention took no action. Others engaging in the discussion were Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, Donald McKenzie, who was a visitor from Brandon, and Thomas Grayson.

Miss Mary P. McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, was present and addressed the convention, outlining the work as already begun in Alberta, and relating present day difficulties to women and their work.

Disagree With Henders

Roy Fahrni, of Gladstone, as chairman of the resolutions' committee, introduced the following resolution:—

"Whereas we feel our provincial president, Mr. Henders, has not reflected the opinion of the organized farmers of Manitoba by his action in the recent session of parliament; be it resolved that we, the members of the Neepawa District Grain Growers' Association, go on record as being diametrically opposed to his action in voting for the budget brought in by the finance minister during the recent session of the federal parliament." The resolution was moved by Roy Fahrni, and seconded by H. Turner. An amendment was moved by Wilfred Boughton, of Arden, to the effect that the convention urge upon the provincial executive the necessity of securing from Mr. Henders a full explanation of his recent action, and upon that explanation to take whatever action they saw best in the interests of the association. Sirrett, of Neepawa, for the resolutions' committee, stated that the convention merely wanted the public to know that Mr. Henders' action was contrary to the opinion of the organized farmers in Manitoba. A. J. M. Poole, thought Mr. Boughton's amendment was unnecessary, for all he needed to know was the opinion of the convention as a direction for what action he should take as a director at a special board meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, called for July 23, in Brandon, when the matter would be dealt with. The amendment was lost, and the motion carried.

Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, was the mover of the following resolution which was seconded by A. J. M. Poole: "Resolved that we ask the Dominion government to continue the milling and baking tests, to all grades of wheat down to No. 6, as we find there is not more than ten cents difference in the milling value of No. 6 and No. 1." Speaking to the resolution, Mr. Bennett said, and quoted the figures from various reports of milling tests, that even tough wheat makes almost as good flour, and as much if not more than a higher grade. He said that selling wheat by grade made a difference of 24 cents between No. 6 and No. 1, when such a wide difference was not fair on the milling value of the wheat. His resolution was carried.

For Political Action

The most important resolution was that on political action. It was moved by Roy Fahrni, and seconded by James Vann, and had appended to it the endorsements of the following locals, Springhill, Franklin, Tenby, Keyes, Gladstone, Osprey, Birnie, Arden, Kelwood, Riding Mountain, Wellwood and Glenholm. The resolution was as follows: "Resolved that we the Neepawa Grain Growers' Association are in favor of political action being taken to promote the legislation suggested in the Farmers' Platform, and that we are in favor of calling a convention in Neepawa district to make the necessary preparations." The consensus of opinion of all who spoke was strongly in favor. The discussion wandered a little from the point when it was centred upon whether or not it should be a delegate convention, and whether or not the delegates should be from the Grain Growers' Association only or form any section of the constituency in favor of the Farmers' Platform. President Litt, of Osprey, was of the opinion that it should not be a grain growers' convention, and said that when

the matter was under discussion in his local the unanimous opinion was that the movement should seek its membership from all persons in favor of the platform. Hall, of Ogilvie, and Poole, Kelwood, were in favor of a delegate convention of bona fide grain growers. Josiah Bennett, of Pine Creek, and James Vann, of Franklin, thought the reputation should come through the locals. Mr. Bennett said great care had to be taken or others would ruin the reputation of the grain growers by manoeuvring from the inside by those who were not of the farming class. Allan, of Brandon, who was a visitor, pointed out that a recent convention in his constituency they had agreed on a delegate convention of grain growers only. The discussion was adjourned until after the supper hour and was resumed by A. J. M. Poole. He thought that a delegate convention was the only fair one, else those near the convention place could plug the convention to suit their own interests. He said that there was one thing they must be sure of and that was their strength and their earnestness in taking this new step. He thought that if the grain growers ran this thing openly and above board, they would win all independent supporters to them. When the vote was taken there was not a dissenting voice.

Convention to be Called

Gaven Hall, of Ogilvie, moved a resolution instructing the executive to go ahead and call a convention, and issue what instructions they saw necessary for the naming of delegates, etc. This too was carried unanimously. The board was notified that Monday, July 14, was set for a meeting to make necessary arrangements.

A resolution asking that the name 'Grain Growers' Association' be changed to 'United Farmers of Manitoba,' was carried. Keyes local introduced the following resolution to do with telephones: 'Be it resolved that we ask the provincial government to re-adjust the telephone rules and endeavor to give a more equitable service; (1) Keeping lines and instruments properly repaired; (2) Giving permission to outside subscribers the privilege of talking to parties on the other exchange when they reside within five miles of each other; (3) Giving any subscriber the privilege of subscribing for a second phone on another exchange provided they are within the required distance, and that commissioner instruct chief operators to deduct from rental in proportion to time a line is out of repair.'

W. R. Wood and Mrs. Albert McGregor were the speakers of the evening session. Mr. Wood dealt with some of the outstanding phases of the farmers organization and urged its promotion in every way possible. Mrs. McGregor's paper was on the economic phase of the present day social and industrial unrest. The convention concluded with the singing of the National Anthem.

For Union, Not Disruption

R. A. Rigg, former member of the Manitoba legislature for North Winnipeg, and former secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, and perhaps the best known of western labor men, has been appointed western organizer for the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. His work will be to direct a campaign for the redemption of the organized labor movement from the influences of the One Big Union propaganda and to re-establish and widen the scope of international trades unionism in western Canada.

Mr. Rigg's field will be Winnipeg and West to the coast. Speaking of his appointment Mr. Rigg has made the following statement: 'My work will consist of general organization, but I will give special attention to the situation developed as a consequence of the propagation of One Big Union ideas. The policy of the Dominion Trades Congress is to maintain and re-establish the existing international trades union relations. Every influence of the congress will be exerted to avoid the disaster which threatened the trades union movement as a consequence of the divisive and disruptive tendencies which are involved in the O.B.U. propaganda.'

With Mr. Rigg is associated William Varley, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. 'We are out to fight the One Big Union,' said Mr. Varley. 'Make no mistake about that.'

Motor Efficiency Depends on Spark Plug Service

Spark Plug service depends on the ability of its insulator to resist vibration, shock of cylinder explosions and extremes of temperature changes in all types of motors, in all kinds of weather, in all climates, and under every known load and road condition.



Champion Dependable Spark Plugs

are equipped with our new 3450 Insulator, the result of ten years of tedious research and 3450 distinct experiments.

It offers three times the breakage resistance to sudden temperature changes; and

It has two and one-half times the breakage resistance to shock and vibration; and

It has fifty per cent. more resistance to electric current when heated than the best previous Champion Insulator that made the name a synonym for dependability.

Besides these Insulator tests, Champions are subjected to an air pressure test of 140 pounds to the square inch for compression leakage and a final inspection for imperfections. "Champion" on the Insulator is your guide to better spark plugs for efficient service in every make of motor or engine, each guaranteed to give "Absolute satisfaction to the user or full repair or replacement will be made."

Sold wherever Motor Supplies are sold

Champion Spark Plug Co.,
of Canada, Limited
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Large Can, enough for six to seven gallons, postpaid 1.75
Of finest genuine Lager Beer to be made at home. Full directions given how to make it according to the Temperance Act. Refreshed customers everywhere. Agents Wanted.

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Write today and get our special offer to sell you
this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely
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With Records for One Year

The machine illustrated
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balance payable on easy in-
stalments. There is no bet-
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market. It has every new and
worth while improvement. It
plays all makes of records,
and its tone is well nigh per-
fect. Cabinets have a beauti-
ful piano finish.

Write for Particulars of Our Big Free Offer

This offer—if taken
advantage of right
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get new records for
a whole year with-
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Send in coupon
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with gauge
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three
positions



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territory in Manitoba and Alberta.
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36 H.P., 4-cylinder motor—power to properly drive a 28-inch
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bar pull at 3 miles per hour—plows 12 to 16 acres in 10 hours,
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enclosed, running in oil—and it can be bought at the same
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or Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fever,
Distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, each
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The Deeper Life

The Greatness of Times of Change

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

WE are living in a time of change, in its magnitude and swiftness unexampled. Never, probably, since the world began have such momentous changes been concentrated in ten years as the actual changes during the five years of the great war and those that are likely during the five years immediately following. The changes attendant on the war have brought suffering and destruction such as the world had never known. The changes of the next five years will, at least, bring unexampled discomfort, uncertainty, anxiety, strain and danger. Most of us probably would prefer, if we had the choice, to have our lot cast in a time of quietness and security; all of us, still men probably, would so prefer in certain moods. The inconveniences and distresses of such a time need not be dwelt upon.

But throughout the world runs the great law of compensation. The most undesirable experiences have their consolations, their inspirations, and their rewards.

Change has been God's way from the beginning of human history, and most markedly so with the peoples whom, as far as we can judge, He has most notably used. This is strikingly illustrated in the literature of the Bible. This great book, or rather library, is mainly the literature of change. Half of the opening book is taken up with the adventures of Abraham and his family in their pioneering experiences in the land where they lived in tents as strangers and sojourners, aliens, I suppose, the Canaanites called them. In that great "trek" from Mesopotamia, the history of the people chosen to be the religious teachers of the race begins. More than half of the rest of the book describes the singular vicissitudes of the man who was his father's pet and was sold as a slave into a foreign land, and after winning as slave, a position of honor and trust, was thrust into a prison, from the prison to be lifted up into the grand viziership of Egypt. Down to Egypt go the chosen people, and after taking root are once again plucked up, and by a weary march of danger, hardship and suffering brought back to the land which they were to make the most memorable of all lands. Yet a third transplantation to far-distant Babylon, for 70 years of exile was necessary to complete their religious education. Most clearly is the vital and indispensable part, change and danger, bear to the development of religion seen in the most precious and enduring element of the Old Testament, the messages and historical interpretations of the prophets of Israel. Emphatically, the Hebrew prophets were creatures of change and disquiet—the "stormy peoples of history," they have been aptly called. Had Israel enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity and peace there would have been no prophets. It was the black storm clouds in the East, the rising spread of the great robber nations of Assyria and Babylon, the sense of impending calamity, the actual presence of invasion and conquest with all their humiliations and horrors which gave birth to the prophet. It was his mission to explain to the amazed and despairing people why their God had seemingly abandoned them, and it was in the struggle over that problem that there was born the great conception of a God who cared more for the righteousness of his people than for their prosperity or their independence. It was national disaster that spiritualized the religion of ancient Israel, as it made the religion of modern Germany, and as coming trials may, at least, purify and deepen the faith of Canada. The literature of the Old Testament

is mainly the literature of change; that of the New Testament is wholly so. It is the literature of the great change, not in the physical and outward realm, but in the controlling inward and spiritual realm, the most momentous of all changes—the advent of the world's Saviour and Lord.

"Repent ye," was his opening message. "Change your minds, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand."

It was this greatest change in human thought that flung up Paul and Peter and John and the other men and women who, under the inspiration of that changed thought, turned the world upside down, and who, but for that great change, would have lived and died unknown.

The same principle is written large in all subsequent history. The wonderful thirteenth century and culmination of the

medieval age with the greatest of hopes and greatest of theologians and greatest of Christian poets, and most winsome of Christian saints, followed the mighty agitation of the Crusades. The tremendous upheaval of the Protestant Revolt called onto the stage heroic figures; Zwingli, Luther, Calvin, Knox, Colegi, who, in a time of tranquillity would have lived commonplace lives. It was that great emancipation which awoke the mighty energies of Elizabethan England with its illustrious poets, statesmen, seamen and explorers. And it was a later phase of the same great upheaval which gave England a still more glorious chapter in her history that that of her Miltons and Cromwells, and Hampdens, and Pym and their overthrow of autocracy. The noblest mustered of heroes and heroines that the United States can show is the role of the men and women whose courage and devotion and self-sacrifice were called out by the 30 years struggle for the abolition of slavery.

Our Canadian political history is brief, but, I fancy, few would deny that the stormy and difficult period after and during Confederation, when Canada, always a difficult country to govern, was peculiarly difficult, called into action greater statesmen than the quieter years that followed.

The law is universal—the epochs of change are the greatest epochs, and naturally, for change stimulates and develops the qualities of the soul.

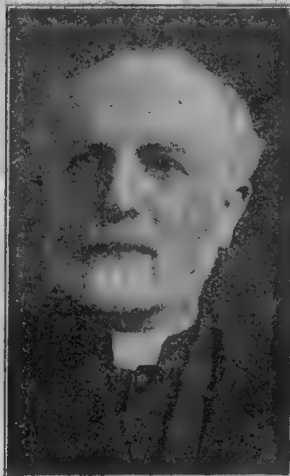
This is one of the pre-eminent teachings of that poet who is excelled by others in the melody and limpidity of expression, and, it may be, in range of creative imagination, but who excels all other poets in his insight into the spiritual laws of the universe and the nature of the soul. Struggle and change, he tells us, are the normal life of the human spirit.

"Rejoice that man is hurled from change to change unceasingly. His soul's wings never furled."

and again:—
"Then, welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids not sit nor stand
but go.

Be our joy, three parts pain. Strive not
hold cheap the strain.
Learn, nor account the pang. Dare,
never grudge the throe!"

Times of tranquillity, for there must be times for harvesting the fruits of struggle, for consolidating the captured trenches, organizing the results of revolt and working out the new ideas; times when the wilderness is subdued, and cities and railways are built; when churches are organized and universities flourish. Times of peace have great scholars and great historians, great merchants and manufacturers, great painters and sculptors, but great poets, orators, statesmen, great preachers,



Dr. BLAND

above all, great prophets and heroes must be looked for in times of storm and unrest.

The old familiar tranquil Canada, where we knew so well what was going to happen, and could so confidently lay our plans, is gone for ever. A new, unquiet, distressful, incalculable Canada is upon us, but a greater, greater in the public spirit, the courage and the unselfishness of its people, greater in her vision and grasp of the unseen, greater in the wonderful revolutions of the tenderness and care of a God, the wondrousness of whose pity and help we have not known because we did not think we needed it.

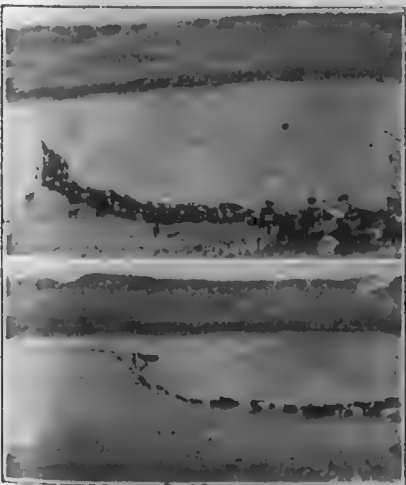
The Indemnities of M.P.'s.

The Ottawa Citizen says, in an article dealing with the amount paid from the Dominion Treasury to each member of parliament at each session to reimburse him for the amount he is out of pocket, though being one of the law makers of Canada:

John Kennedy, vice-president of the United Grain Growers, is of the opinion, after spending some time in Ottawa, studying parliament in operation, that it is no saving to the country to keep the member's indemnity down as it is at present to \$2,500. Writing in The Grain Growers' Guide, he says that several of the western members are finding the financial burden too heavy to permit them to stand again for election. Some can afford to make the financial sacrifices, but there are others who find that the demand on their time is preventing them from giving attention to their private means of earning a living. However willing they are to stand some loss, men with family responsibilities cannot afford to ruin themselves financially in the service of the public.

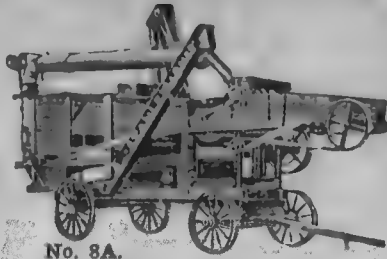
"The consequence would seem to be that able men are being debarred from public life, where they are certainly needed, because they are conscientious. They give time to the nation that might be devoted to private enterprise. They are faced with heavy election expenses, for legitimate purposes, such as renting halls, travelling, advertising, and clerical assistance. There is a constant demand upon the average member's private purse, for subscriptions to clubs, socials, sports, and other community amenities, as well as to every possible charitable enterprise. They must find money for their expenses either from their own private means, or from party fund sources. The country would make a sound investment by doubling the present sessional indemnity even for the sake of freeing members from the party fund."

"At \$5,000 a year, the amount suggested by the western farmers' leader, the sessional indemnity would be worth no more than \$2,500 used to be in 1914. The increased amount, furthermore, could be perhaps saved several times over by the elimination of certain wasteful modes of procedure under which parliament is operated at present. The appointment of a committee on estimates, as it has been set up in the British parliament, to review estimates before they are submitted to the house, could possibly effect a saving of millions every year."



Cattle Crossing the Bow River

In the upper picture the leaders are just heading out; in the lower, the string of animals stretches across the river.



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We have a thresher for any engine from 3 H.P. up to 30 H.P.

Write for our present list of prices for July. Repairs carried at Portage la Prairie, Broadview, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Red Deer, Peace River.

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No. 4—Combination 28-36 Separator, Hand-Feed, Wind Stacker, 11 H.P. Engine, Clutch Pulley, Oscillating Magneto, all Belts. All Freight Paid.

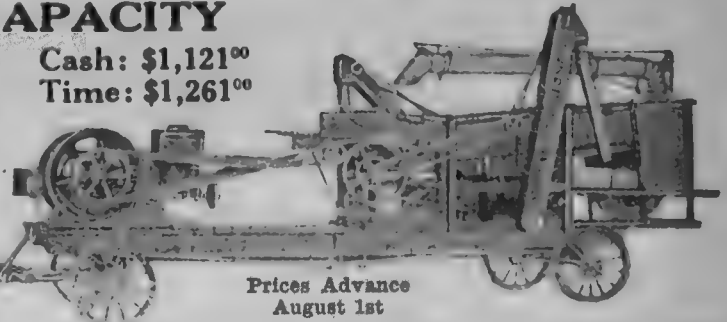
Cash: \$1,121⁰⁰

Time: \$1,261⁰⁰

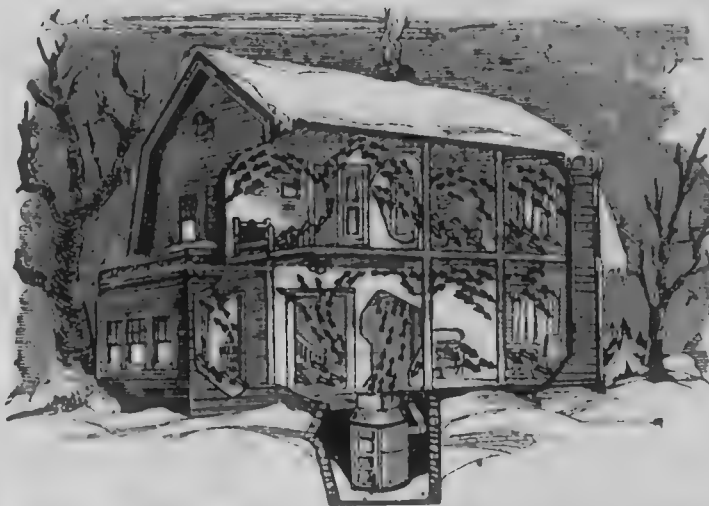
No. 4A—Same as above, but with Self-Feeder, instead of Hand-Feed.

Cash: \$1,216⁰⁰ Time: \$1,356⁰⁰

Capacity about 700 wheat and 1,200 oats per day.



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We would like to explain in full detail the value of the Waterbury Seamless, Pipeless, Furnace. You can see by the illustration how the heat ascends (black arrows) and then the used heat (white arrows) descends.

This one-register system is simple but very effective.

You use all the heat. It operates like a stove, burns any fuel and is simple and easy to install. We furnish it complete.

Write us for full details and catalogue. Ask us any question relative to your heating problems.

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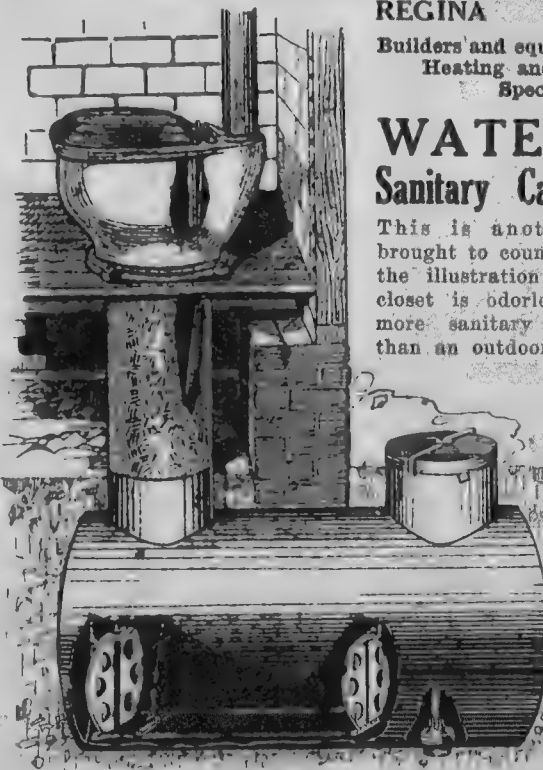
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WATERBURY Sanitary Caustic Closet

This is another convenience brought to country homes. Note the illustration carefully. This closet is odorless and is much more sanitary and convenient than an outdoor privy. Draw a rough plan of the rooms of your house and we will advise you where to install this closet. Requires no sewer or cesspool.

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WHERE'S your "flashlight"? Lying forgotten in some bureau drawer? Or in your desk?

Get it out to-day and put it on the job 100% of the time. It's not a toy of a week or month—it's a year 'round necessity.

Live it up with a new battery. Its strong searchlight beam comes only from a fresh, high-powered battery.

There's an Eveready Tungsten Battery to fit every Daylo or "flashlight"

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY
LIMITED

TORONTO
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Have a regular place to keep your DAYLO—in the pocket of your car, on the kitchen shelf, in the top of your suitcase when you travel.

With that long-lived



Accept no substitute for the genuine Eveready Tungsten Battery. The longest-lived, brightest-burning battery for Daylo or "flashlights."

Tungsten Battery

Canada-613

MACDONALD'S PRINCE OF WALES PLUG CHEWING

For men of authority—Macdonald's "Prince of Wales"—The Quality Chew



Grain Act Amendments

Overcharges Confiscated by Government—Board of Appeal Created

AT the recent session of parliament, a number of amendments were made to the Canada Grain Act. The question of overages in terminal elevators was dealt with, providing that all overages in excess of one-quarter of one per cent. of the grain passing through the terminals shall be sold by the Board of Grain Commissioners, and the money retained by the board.

In response to the urgent request of the organized farmers, a board of grain appeal has been provided for, to consist of three expert grain inspectors. They will hold office for ten years. It is provided that any shipper dissatisfied with the grade placed upon his car of grain may appeal to the board of grain appeal in the following terms:

"Whenever in any division or district, the owner or possessor of any grain inspected therein is dissatisfied with the inspecting officer's grading of such grain, he may appeal therefrom to the chief inspector, who shall view a proper sample of the grain respecting which the grading is in dispute, drawn or secured in a manner satisfactory to him, and give his decision thereon, which shall be final unless the owner or possessor, within 24 hours after receiving the notification thereof makes a further appeal to the board of appeal, in which case the said board shall give a final decision to settle the grading of the grain in dispute; but nothing in this section shall prevent the owner or possessor of the said grain appealing directly from the inspecting officer to the said board, whose decision in all cases shall be final and binding on all parties, and the inspecting officer shall issue a certificate accordingly. If the owner or possessor so desires he may call for a fresh sample to be drawn by the inspector for use on re-inspection or appeal, the expense therefor to be borne by the applicant, and in case it be drawn for the purpose of appeal it shall be sent to the secretary of the said board.

"No appeal shall be considered in any case where the identity of the grain in dispute has not been preserved. "If the grading of the inspecting officer is confirmed by the board of appeal the costs of the appeal, not exceeding in any case the sum of \$5.00,

shall be paid by the owner or possessor of the grain, otherwise the cost shall be paid by the board of appeal."

Needed at Winnipeg

The location of the board of appeal has not been fixed, but has been left in the hands of the government. The Canadian Council of Agriculture, realizing the necessity of having the board of appeal located at Winnipeg, has urged the Dominion government to place it at Winnipeg; in fact, the council has declared that if it is not located at Winnipeg it would prefer not to have any board of appeal, as it will not be able to fulfil its proper function if located anywhere else.

Another amendment to the grain act provides that no person may enter the grain business without securing a license. This is to prevent the recurrence of some failures and losses occasioned by farmers handling grain in a manner not covered by the license they have been holding. The whole matter of licenses has been clearly detailed in the new amendments, and aims to provide that every dealer in grain will be licensed and bonded sufficiently to protect the shippers.

Car Order Agent

Another amendment provides that no agent, employee, owner, or operator of an elevator company, or grain company, shall be allowed to act as agent for entering names in the car order book. It is also provided that the entries in the car order book, shall be kept open for examination for 60 days from the time the cars are awarded.

It is also provided that no grain dealer handling grain on commission shall be allowed to buy on his own account, grain consigned to him for sale on commission.

The old dispute, between the organized farmers and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, for the ownership of grain stored in a country elevator has been settled by an amendment in the following words:

"The delivery of grain to any warehouseman of a country terminal, public or other elevator, for storage, although it be mingled with other grain, and the shipping or removing of grain from its original place of storage in any of the elevators aforesaid, shall be deemed a bailment and not a sale."

Protection in a Nutshell

By C. S. Watkins

IHAVE at last got the policy of protection in a nutshell. Mr. Cockshutt, in his budget speech, quotes the following from President Lincoln: "If you want a ton of pig iron and send abroad for it you have got your iron, but you have parted with your money. If you dig that kind of pig iron from the ground in your own country you have got the iron and you have got the money." This is all he quotes from Lincoln. I don't know whether Lincoln went further with the argument or not. Mr. Cockshutt then gets on. He says "and that in a nutshell is the policy of protection." To my mind, it is only the shell, as it does not go deep enough and does not get anywhere near the kernel.

In the first place, a money standard is wrong. Money is only a means of exchange. Labor is the real criterion of values. If it requires the labor of ten men to dig that ton of pig iron in your own country, and only the labor of eight men in another, you are out two men's labor, whereas it is quite likely had you used eight of the ten men in your own country to raise, say, wheat, you could have traded the labor of eight men for the iron and not wasted the labor of the other two men. That is where protection usually falls down. It never counts the cost. Would not it be just as sensible to say, if you want a crate of oranges or bananas, and send abroad for them you have got your bananas and oranges, but you have parted with your money. If you grow that crate of bananas or oranges in your own country you have got the ba-

nanas or oranges and you have got the money. Goodness only knows what would be the cost of the bananas or oranges, but then you never mind the cost. You have kept your money at home, built up a home industry, increased employment, enlarged the home market, etc.

Climatic and geographical conditions often interfere sadly with the protectionist's ideal state, showing that protection is not a natural but an unnatural law. Does it not often occur that owing to the closeness of coal to ore in one locality and the greater distance they are apart in another that one locality can produce iron cheaper than another.

Now sir, I do not want you to think I am against producing iron in this country. By all means let us produce all we can, provided we do not do so at a loss to the nation, that is, if we can use our labor to a better advantage by raising say wheat than by digging iron ore, it is surely a business proposition to do so. There would be just as much profitable iron ore dug in this country under free trade as under protection, and if it is necessary to protect the iron industry it is self-evident it is not a profitable investment for the nation, as it means a certain amount of labor wasted. That is, to put the policy of protection in a nutshell, I should be tempted to say it was a scheme by which a consumer gets a mighty poor article at a mighty long price, or a dodge to enrich a few at the expense of the many.

Langvale, Man.

Co-operators Enter Politics

(Continued from Page 7)

very essence of co-operation, and have been its aims since its inception."

The Platform

In a manifesto issued by the National Co-operative Representation Committee at the same time, the following statement of policy was made:—

"The full recognition by the government that the care of those broken or maimed by the war, their dependants, and the welfare of the dependants of those who have laid down their lives shall be the first duty of the state.

"That the government carry out a definite and practical policy of reconstruction, and the organization of war workers for the purpose of peace, together with the redemption of the pledges given to organized labor at the outbreak of the war.

"The immediate restoration of the freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and other civil liberties.

"The promotion of legislation, having for its object the abolition of profiteering and the development of voluntary co-operation and the resisting of any legislative or administrative inequality which will hinder co-operative progress.

For Free Trade

"To support the policy of free trade and the abolition of taxes upon food.

"The provision of adequate housing for the people, financed by the national exchequer, compulsorily provided on lines which will secure healthy, decent, and suitable accommodation for the whole community.

"The establishment of a ministry of health, with adequate provision by the state for the care of maternity.

"The recasting of the educational system on national lines which will offer equal opportunity of the highest education to all, unhampered by the caste system now prevailing, which arbitrarily and unjustly limits the resources of the state in utilizing the best capacities of the nation, and hinders the democratization of the state services, militant, diplomatic, civil, and commercial.

"To meet the financial obligations of the nation by a policy of increased death duties and increased taxation on unearned income, together with state ownership and control of the railways, mines, and shipping, and the establishment of credit banks in connection with a national system of banking.

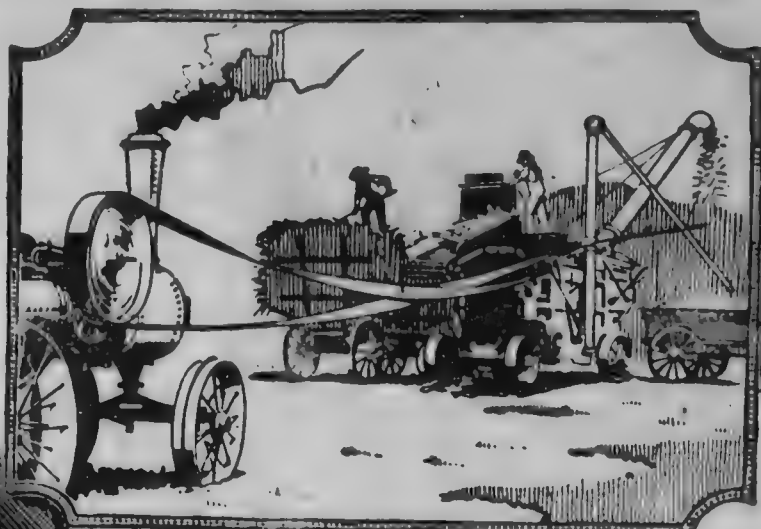
"The effective parliamentary control of foreign policy and national services by committees composed of all parties in the House of Commons.

"The promotion of an alliance of all the peoples and the establishment of a League of Nations as a guarantee of the world's peace."

A Small Beginning

The general election of December, 1918, was not a favorable opportunity for the launching of a new party. It was a "victory" election, and it was evident from the beginning that the coalition, under Lloyd George and Bonar Law would sweep Great Britain just as the union government did in Canada a year earlier. The co-operators, therefore, thought it wise to lie low and they ran only ten candidates. Of these only one was elected, A. E. Waterson being returned for the Kettering division of Northamptonshire, by 10,299 votes against 7,761 cast for his nearest opponent, a coalition liberal. Mr. Waterson, however, is not the only co-operator in the house of commons, a list, which does not profess to be complete, gives 43 M.P.'s who are members of retail societies, 23 of these being labor members, 16 liberals, and four conservatives.

If there should be a general election this year, which does not at present seem likely, there will be 50 co-operative candidates, and if the election comes next year there will be 100. In the meantime, however, great changes in the situation may occur. When the annual co-operative congress meets at Carlyle at the end of this month, a resolution will be brought forward, which, if carried, will seek to bring about a triple alliance of the co-operative movement, trades unionism, and



Is Goodyear Right?

Why should we advise farmers to buy the most costly belt we make?

Certainly it is going against custom.

What was always sold, and is still generally offered as "agricultural belting" is low priced.

Farmers have bought it for years. We have sold it.

Then why do we urge farmers to buy "Extra Power Belting," the highest grade Goodyear belt?

Because, there is no reason why a farmer, who gives a belt harder usage than anyone else, should buy one that will not give him the very limit of service.

Because a farmer needs a better quality of belting than any other class of buyer.

Because we know he won't get the best service from ordinary "agricultural belting."

Because we know he will get the best value for his money and the best service, from Extra Power Belting.

What difference is there between a poor belt and Extra Power?

The main difference is in the rubber protection.

Extra Power is made the way you would make a belt yourself.

Now if you were making a belt you would see that enough high-grade rubber was used to protect the cotton. You would see that it was forced through the layers of cotton until the whole became a solid pliable mass. You would make that belt so strong that it would resist the roughest outdoor usage a belt gets on the farm. You would use the same kind of cotton we do in "Extra Power"—25 to 50% stronger than is ordinarily used.

That's the kind of belt you would make and it would be a mate for the Goodyear Extra Power Belt.

Then is not Goodyear right in recommending that you buy Extra Power Belting?

Next time you buy a belt, pay a little more and get "Extra Power." Demand it by name. Your implement or hardware dealer has it or can get it for you.

If you have trouble securing genuine Goodyear Extra Power Belting, send your order to us and we will fill it.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Toronto, Ont.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
EXTRA POWER BELT



Chiclets Are — Good Company

WHEN you're by yourself, away off in the fields, you'll find Chiclets good company. Their delicious peppermint flavor keeps you cheerful—relieves the monotony.

Chiclets are as beneficial as they are "Really Delightful." Even the tempting candy-coating of peppermint has its place in aiding the digestion. And the chewing of a Chiclet makes for smooth tempers in the "dog days." It eases strain and allays thirst.

Chiclets are sold everywhere—in the five-cent packet of ten and the large dollar carton of twenty packets.



—an Adams product,
particularly
prepared

MADE IN CANADA

ADAMS Chiclets

CANDY COATED GUM

Canadian Chewing Gum Co., Limited, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

the labor party, forming one people's democratic party.

Co-operation and Labor

The endeavor to bring trades unionism and co-operation into closer alliance was the occasion of a great meeting in the Albert Hall, London, on May 3. This meeting was attended by 7,000 London trades unionists and co-operators, and was addressed, among others, by T. Killon, president of the C.W.S.; George Bernard Shaw, the well-known author; and Robert Smillie, the miners' leader, who has become very prominent in connection with recent coal strikes and the exposure of appalling conditions in the mining industry before the royal commission, which is now considering the nationalization of the mines. This large meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

"This meeting, representing the London trade union and co-operative movements, realizing the increased necessity for united action in the interests of the workers as producers and consumers, gives unqualified support to the policy of mutual assistance on the part of trade union and co-operative forces,

and pledges itself to further the organizing of working-class opinion in London in favor of:

"1.—Multiplying the membership, capital and branches of co-operative societies.

"2.—Strengthening and consolidating the trade union movement.

"3.—Establishing central headquarters for the two movements, comprising a great shopping centre, large public hall, cafe, administrative offices, etc.

"4.—Securing control of local government by representation on the local governing bodies.

"5.—Generally working for the uplift of the workers' lives."

Bernard Shaw, in his speech, said, that out of all the chaos that is rending Russia at the present moment, the co-operative movement there was the one bright spot. Co-operation is also one of the strongest forces that has enabled Great Britain to come triumphantly through the many crises of the past four-and-a-half years, and one that will help solve the many difficult problems that now lie ahead of this country.

Of Interest to Englishmen

If you come from Bucks, Beds, Northants or other Lace-making Districts read this:—

THE Guide is in receipt of a letter from Henry H. Armstrong, of High Street, South Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, in which he states that he is engaged, along with Thomas Wright, upon an important work which will deal exhaustively with the history of lace-making by hand, as carried on in Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, and other districts. Mr. Armstrong would be glad if any Guide readers who are interested in this subject would communicate with him. They might, he says, be able to help in various ways, for example:—

1.—By giving an account of the progress of the industry in their former place of residence.

2.—By sending inscriptions on bobbins or trade tokens, or any anecdotes relating to the industry.

There are, he says, many other ways in which correspondents could help. They would be doing service, not only to himself, but also to literature, and he would be pleased to hear from them. The work will be a Demy 8vo. of 300 pages, with 50 plates, and will correspond in size and general appearance with Mr. Wright's famous biographies of Cowper, Watts, and Topleady.



The Old and New Generation Making Lace. Olney, Bucks, England.

Municipal School Boards

Continued from Page 3

be doing work above the average. The wealthy parents follow the good teachers, but if democracy is to endure we must have strong teachers on the land. Then too, the larger unit will make possible the engagement of the itinerant specialist who will bring expert teaching of agriculture, domestic science, manual training, music and art to every boy and girl on the prairies, and of the school nurse who will make possible an efficient system of medical supervision. How many there are who labor under the imputation of stupidity who really suffer from diseased tonsils or imperfect dentition.

The idea may seem to promise much but these promises are becoming realities in many of the states. The municipal school board is a co-operative scheme and it is the larger unit which makes co-operation possible.

Administrative Advantages

There are also advantages to be looked for in the matter of administration. The collection and handling of taxes will be simplified. Accounting will be greatly improved. Greater care will be exercised in the location of new schools, which will be made to

serve larger groups with transportation supplied as required. It will also be possible to provide a municipal high school at a convenient point, which all the children of the area will have the privilege of attending without payment of fees. Such a board might also provide a residence for students living at a distance.

It will take time to fully realize all the advantages outlined above. But the co-operation of the whole municipality renders them all possible. It may be said that the scheme will entail additional cost. It will do so only in so far as the development outlined above is carried on. Under municipal school boards the schools can be operated as at present more cheaply than now. The co-operative purchasing of equipment alone would ensure this. But the developments outlined above will cost just what the people desire to spend upon them. We have as a nation been spending hundreds of millions in the past four years in crushing a relentless foe, is it not time to spend a few thousands on constructive nation building, or developing the greatest asset we possess—the boys and girls of our country schools?

The Countrywoman

Women Admitted To Council

At the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Winnipeg, on July 9, 10 and 11, the constitution of that organization was amended to admit one representative from each of the provincial women's branches of the farmers' organizations. Women, from henceforth, will sit on the Council of Agriculture on exactly the same terms as men. This step only further exemplifies the consistency of the Council of Agriculture as the highest executive of the organized farmers.

The Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba and the United Farmers of Alberta were the first organizations of men of any size to advocate that the franchise be extended to women. They followed out their arguments by admitting women to their organizations on the same terms as men. When the provincial franchise was given to women, they advocated that they be given also the Dominion franchise. Until it was granted there was a plank on their platform asking that seats in parliament be open to women. At the Council of Agriculture meeting of April women were in attendance at the invitation of the council, and at that meeting a notice of motion was given that the constitution should be amended at the next meeting to admit representation from the women's branches of the organizations.

Women have given their best thought and energy to the farmers' movement, not alone because it is the biggest movement in Canada, and because their place is there, but partly because of the whole-souled willingness to co-operate, and the fine encouragement extended at all times by the men's organizations.

A Misrepresentation

A home economics writer, in the May number of a contemporary farm paper, in urging the acceptance of the plan and idea of the United Women Voters (formerly The Women's Party) makes this statement: "The farm women of Canada have organized into an Interprovincial Society of Women Grain Growers. I do criticize them for one item in their constitution, i.e., to support their husbands politically."

We presume she means the Interprovincial Council of Farm Women. She is certainly very much misinformed if she thinks that the interprovincial council was formed to help the husbands of the members politically. The constitution states as the objects of the council, the objects of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and, 1. to popularize the study of social and economic problems; 2. to deal with federal and interprovincial matters specially concerning women and children.

It is true that if the husbands of the farm women are going into the farmers' independent political movement, the council urges the wives to support the same movement. However, the council does not urge women otherwise to support their husbands politically, but would urge the women in spite of their husbands to lend their support on the side of the farmers' party rather than to one of the existing political parties. There is one thing certain, and that is that the council is absolutely opposed to a woman's party in any shape or form, believing that the strength of Canadian women politically lies with the men and women who support an independence of politics as they have been played in this country. The council was not formed to support their own or any other person's hus-

band politically, but to support, among other things, something radically new in politics, and that something new is just being born.

The Defective Immigrant

The following article, appearing in Conservation of Life, issued recently by the Commission of Conservation of Canada gives some enlightening information. In making an estimate of the extent to which public responsibility is involved in the creation of slum conditions in Canada, we have to



Gathering in the Harvest

consider some indirect causes, apart from the neglect of sanitation and defective municipal administration. These latter are, indeed, causing physical and mental deterioration among Canadian-born people, but they are also providing dens in which new immigrants, of defective mentality, are developing mentally defective and criminal classes.

It is no criticism of the British people to say that a large proportion of the immigrants, even from the old country, are not good stock from which to build up a new citizenship. The truth is that a large percentage of those who are brought into Canada from England are failures at home, and are often so because of congenital defects. Their progeny may rise above their own level, but they never cease to suffer from their misfortunes of birth.

Dr. C. K. Clarke, medical director, Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, points out in the Toronto Globe, of January 27, 1919, that out of 19 girls introduced into Canada by one society, 18 were mothers of illegitimate children—that was the case in one community. Out of 400 admissions to jail in one western province, only 23 per cent. were of Canadian birth.

The Austrians contributed 33 per cent, although their normal proportion should have been eight per cent. Of 266 cases of unmarried mothers, which passed through one Ontario hospital, 191 were feeble-minded, 4 were insane, 45 were border-line cases, and only 26 were classified as normal. In Manitoba and Ontario the proportion of unmarried mothers was but slightly over 25 per cent. Canadian.

These facts have to be put on the debit side of the account of public administration when we consider the respective obligations of the individual and society on the housing question.

Women for Parliament

During the last few hours of the recent session of the House of Commons legislation was passed amending the Franchise Act to enable women to place their names on the voters' lists, and

to permit women to be members of parliament. Sir Robert Borden, in moving the second reading of the bill made the statement that the War Time Elections Act will cease to be operative after August 1. For the purposes of the by-elections which the amendment also provides for, the bill passed by parliament makes provision for the adding of the names of women to the lists and for the making of new lists in Ontario and Manitoba, where existing lists are old. Tribunals will be established for the making of lists and courts of revision established. In rural districts the lists will be prepared by enumerators.

One of the amendments therefore dealt with the preparation of lists where none existed, and another gave women the right to vote and to sit in parliament. Where provincial lists existed and were not more than one year old, they would be accepted as far as they went but provision was made for adding the names of those entitled to vote and were not on the lists. In the rural communities the arrangements are for personal registration. Registrars will sit for one week and there will be courts of revision, presided over by revising officers appointed by the judiciary. In the rural communities too, the lists prepared by enumerators would not be final but merely as a guide. Persons might have their names accepted on election day by taking the oath of qualification.

Personal Naturalization

There was some opposition to a clause in the amendments to the franchise act recently introduced, which proposed to exclude women who claimed naturalization other than personal naturalization. Dr. Clark, of Red Deer, and J. A. Maharg, of Maple Creek, were among the members who objected to this proposal, the former describing it as paltry. Sir Robert Borden explained that the clause was designed to cover cases where alien women came to Canada and within a few weeks acquired naturalization by marriage. At the evening session he proposed an amendment, making naturalization permissible, if, in the opinion of the judge, a certificate should be issued.

Building

Let them that would build castles in the air,
Vault thither, without step or stair;
Instead of feet to climb, take wings to fly.

And think their turrets top the sky,
But let me lay all my foundations deep,
And learn before I run, to creep;
Who digs through rocks to lay his ground-works low,

May in good time build high, and sure, though slow.

—Christopher Harvey.

Committee On Constitution

Of very special merit was the work of the committee on constitution of the National Council of Women. Two years ago a committee was named to bring in recommendations to improve the constitution of the council. At the subsequent convention Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, was elected chairman of the committee. Those who know Mrs. McWilliams know her propensity for getting to the fundamentals in problems and of dispatching her work in a thorough and efficient manner. Mrs. McWilliams and her committee set to work on the constitution. The national council constitution for intricacy of detail and ponderousness is second only to that of the United States. It is like an old house that has been built to and built to until it looks as if a strong wind had blown a village into one lot. It was void of sequence or consistency, and to attempt to make it over was a Herculean task indeed.

Provincial councils, a long contentious question, are at last recognized constitutionally, the connecting link between the provincial and the national council being the provincial president who shall be the elected provincial vice-

president of the national council. One of the most contentious phases of the constitution debate was that on the clauses to do with representation. The point at issue was as to whether there should be equal representation, or a so-called graded representation, really a modification of proportional representation. After a great deal of discussion Miss Carmichael, of Nova Scotia, supported by Mrs. C. O. Edwards, of Alberta, protested against the constitutionality of introducing into the constitution an idea that had not been presented to the local councils and affiliated societies at least three months prior to the annual meeting. This new idea was embodied in a resolution introduced by Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, of Toronto, substituting an entirely new clause. It was finally agreed that the matter should be fully considered by the council but before being incorporated in the constitution must be ratified by the local councils and affiliated societies.

On Tuesday morning, when the constitution was again before the convention, some of the council objected to a vote by those present and it was decided that everything in connection with the constitution should be done over, and on each point a division taken. The most difficult point in the constitution, and to all, except a few large proxy holders, an unspeakably iniquitous thing, was the question of proxies. Mrs. McWilliams and her committee decided that proxies in the twentieth century should be eliminated, and in the draft constitution provided that they should. This brought down the wrath of those opposed, and when the division was taken proxies were to be continued. It was a hard blow to the committee, and it is doubtful that the committee will ever enter into its work with continued zest. By that action the national council placed itself among the reactionaries.

Sociology Course

The Manitoba Agricultural College is again arranging for a short course in agriculture and sociology for ministers and other rural leaders. It is to be held at the Agricultural College and in co-operation with Manitoba College and Wesley College. The object is to provide a fuller understanding of the problems, economic, social and religious which confront the rural minister or lay rural leader. The folder states the motto of the course: "Inspiration, Instruction, Recreation." The course is open to ministers of all denominations, their wives, and to all community leaders, teachers and officers of rural organizations. For further information write President J. B. Reynolds, Manitoba Agricultural College. The course begins on July 28 and ends August 9.

Home-made Soap

The following is a recipe that has just appeared for home-made soap. Its special merit lies in the fact that it is very quickly made, one woman having completed the entire operation in little over half-an-hour:—

- 5 lbs. luke warm melted grease.
- 1 can (1-lb. can) lye.
- 1 quart cold water.
- 1 cup cold water.
- 3 tablespoons borax.
- 1 cup ammonia.
- 2 tablespoons sugar.
- 1 teaspoon salt.

Seven Steps in Soap Making

- 1.—Heat clarified fat, then cool to consistency of cream.
- 2.—Dissolve lye in quart of cold water and cool.
- 3.—Add fat slowly to cooled lye, stirring steadily.
- 4.—Mix rest of ingredients and add to fat.
- 5.—Beat hard. Pour into wax-paper-lined box.
- 6.—Mark into pieces before it gets hard.
- 7.—Break pieces apart and put to dry.



How to Win Him to Whole Wheat

Serve Him Bubble Grains, Crisp, Flavoury, Toasted, Puffed to 8 Times Normal Size

You want to do that—all you mothers. You want your children to eat whole wheat.

Then make whole wheat as attractive as cookies and doughnuts are. Make it a food confection.

Prof. Anderson Has Done That

Puffed Wheat is Prof. Anderson's way of making whole wheat enticing.

He seals the grains in guns, then applies an hour of fearful heat. Then shoots the guns, and all the wheat's moisture—turned to steam—explodes. He causes in each kernel more than 100 million explosions. The grains come out thin, airy and gigantic. The walls are flimsy, the texture is like snowflakes. The taste is fascinating.

But the great fact is that every atom feeds. Every food cell, being blasted, is fitted for digestion. Thus one gets the full nutrition of whole wheat.

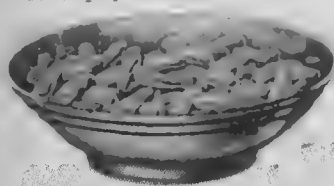
For the joy of it and the good of it, serve Puffed Wheat in milk every day.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice
Steam Exploded—Each 15c Except in Far West

Delightful Ways To Serve

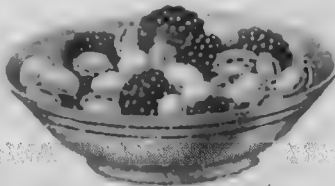
Any Puffed Grain with cream and sugar forms a wondrous morning dish. But mix them with your berries, too. Float them in every bowl of milk. Use as wafers in your soups.

Use Puffed Rice as a garnish on ice cream. Use like nut meats in home candy making. Crisp and lightly butter for hungry children to eat like peanuts when at play.



Like Bubbled Nuts

Toasted and flavory, thin and airy, ready to crush at a touch.



Blend with Berries

They add to berries what crust adds to a shortcake or to pie.

The Quaker Oats Company

Peterborough, Canada

Sole Makers
2176

Saskatoon, Canada

Farm Women's Clubs

A Way to Get Members

EXCEL U.F.W.A. has an inspiring record. This local was organized on March 27, and has met with discouragements from the very beginning. The secretary, Mrs. Eli Budd, wrote at that time: "It is going to be a hard fight to keep up the local, but we intend to try." However, through the perseverance of the few charter members, the club has grown stronger day by day, and the roll now records 23 paid-up members.

The president, Mrs. Dora Burkholder, gives us a short account of her own experience in bringing new members into the association: "My husband asked me to go over to Mr. So-and-So's for some seed potatoes, so I started out to get the potatoes from a farmer about four miles away. On the way I called on one of our neighbors and led the conversation to the subject of the U.F.W.A. She became so interested in the work of our association that she paid her membership fee that very afternoon.

"I then went on with my errand, but was fortunate enough to secure two new members, a mother and her daughter, at the farm where the potatoes were for sale. It was quite late by this time, but, as I was driving along home, and passed another home, I could not resist the temptation of making the attempt to get another member. Before I could bring up the subject myself my hostess, who is our U.F.A. secretary, said 'Oh! Mrs. Burkholder, my daughter wants to join the U.F.W.A., but she has gone home now. Perhaps you can see her later.'

"I was so pleased with my afternoon's work that I could hardly sleep. Of course, I did not let many days pass before I made a special visit to my new prospect, thus securing another member. On this trip I also visited three others, who promised to attend the next meeting and join the club."

Combining Business and Pleasure

The High River local had a progressive year, their membership increasing to 79 members, the largest U.F.W.A. in the province. The Nanton local challenged the High River U.F.A. local and U.F.W.A. to see which could obtain the most members during 1918. The losing side was to furnish an oyster supper. Nanton had to furnish the banquet to the High River people, although very unfavorable weather kept away most of our people. The competition has been renewed this year.

Financially, during 1918, our receipts show \$1,081.12, which proceeds were from a dance given in the Town Hall, refreshments sold at the annual picnic, and two booths at the High River agricultural fair, also membership fees. Our disbursements were cost of keeping up the rest room in High River, delegates' expenses, \$50 to local Red Cross, \$50 to Y.M.C.A. Hut in France and \$25 to local hospital.

There were four delegates and two visitors from our local to the Edmonton convention. Each brought back great enthusiasm to the others by giving detailed reports of the addresses at the convention.

The second annual banquet given in the Town Hall, on March 27, was a general rally of farm men and women. The supper, prepared by the U.F.W.A., was enjoyed by 350 guests, after which we were fortunate to hear President Wood in an instructive address on the aims and objects of the U.F.A. He also paid high tribute to the U.F.W.A. organization since its beginning. Also we were benefited to have Mrs. Walter Parlyb's discourse, showing the real part played by women in Alberta. Each speaker emphasized the great need for the political action which farmers and their wives are learning to understand. Mrs. Sears and G. D. Sloane, our district organizers also spoke. Miss Odette de Foras and Stanley Stephenson gave pleasing vocal selections. The evening closed with a jolly dance. Members were added to both societies.

Our program for this year consists of the following: January—Considering resolutions to be brought before the convention; February—Reports of convention delegates; March—Sewing and packing box for Children's Shelter;

April—Boys' and Girls' Clubs; May—The Farmers' Platform, by Mrs. M. Tavish; June—Public Health, by Mrs. Driver; July—Favorite Recipes, Salad Demonstration, by Mrs. Randle; August—Afternoon Tea, by executive; September—Poultry Demonstration, by Mrs. P. Sims; October—Suggestions for Christmas Gifts, Mrs. A. W. H. Thompson; November—Open meeting; December—Election of officers.—Mrs. Nira B. Randle, press reporter, High River, U.F.W.A.

Deburne Forges Ahead

What promises to be one of the most successful locals of the U.F.W.A., was organized on Thursday, May 15, in Delburne at the hotel. A short discourse was given on the History and Aims of the Organization and the Value of Co-operation and Organization of the Farm Women of the Present Day.

It was decided to hold meetings the second Thursday in the months, in the members' homes, serve light refreshments, and discuss current events, particularly political action. They hope to send a delegate to Red Deer convention.

We have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. A. H. Force, who has undertaken the office of sub-organizer for the Delburne district. She is, I feel sure, the best-known woman in that district, having nursed alone throughout the surrounding district through the terrible time of the "flu." She is very enthusiastic and a great social worker, and has great hopes of organizing U.F.W.A. locals at Cumberland, Lousana, Trenville, Pine Lake and Hillsdown. A school fair and combined picnic are two items in the Delburne U.F.W. plan of work, I believe, of the future. A Junior Club, too, is under consideration, and which I feel sure will be a great success as they have a consolidated school in Delburne.

Mrs. T. M. Beck was elected president; Mrs. L. M. Maynard, vice-president; and Mrs. A. H. Force, secretary-treasurer and sub-organizer. Mrs. T. M. Beck very kindly undertook the agency for The Grain Growers' Guide. They intend to keep up to date on all farmers' movements. "Go ahead, Delburne local, I'm looking forward to great results from you."—Mrs. K. Maguire, director for Calgary and Red Deer constituencies.

Junior Fund

Additional contributions to the Junior Conference Fund since May 3:—

Bonnie Brier	5.00
Cayley U.F.W.A.	5.00
Clemens	5.00
Collinton	5.00
Consort U.F.W.A.	5.00
Custer	5.00
Dolcey U.F.W.A.	5.00
Eye Hill	5.00
Fabyan	5.00
Fairgrove	5.00
Glenwood	5.00
High River	5.00
Leo	5.00
Mirror U.F.W.A.	5.00
Morrin	5.00
Namaka	5.00
Nanton U.F.W.A.	10.00
New Bridgen	5.00
Parkerville U.F.W.A.	5.00
Ottawa U.F.W.A.	5.00
Reliance	5.00
Rich Valley	8.50
Rocky Coulee	5.00
C. H. Scott, Lacorey, Alta.	5.00
Streamstown U.F.W.A.	5.00
Sunnyvale U.F.W.A.	5.00
Vegreville	5.00
Warden	5.00
Westlock	10.00

New Organizations

The following new organizations have been reported to the U.F.W.A. Central office:—

Wildmere, organized by Mrs. Postans, Mrs. E. J. Madill, secretary.

Rosebud Valley, beginning with a membership of 19. Mrs. J. W. Walker, secretary.

The Lyncoot Ladies' Club, which has organized a local of the U.F.W.A., Miss Rena Tomlinson, secretary.

Claymore, Mrs. E. W. Hart, Vermilion, secretary.

Warden, U.F.W.A., Mrs. Annie Buckingham, secretary.

Tolland, Mrs. Bessie M. Kottmeier, secretary.

Irwinville, organized by Mrs. Postans, Mrs. S. J. Irwin, secretary.

Sharrow, Mrs. T. P. R. Brown, secretary.

Club Briefs

This local is very much interested in the district political conventions, and we elected two delegates to attend the convention in Edmonton. All our members seem very anxious to promote the welfare of our district, and our last meeting was in every way a success.—Mrs. D. Shilleto, secretary, Horse Hills, U.F.W.A.

We held a concert and basket social a while back, and had great success, realizing the sum of \$55, which is to be used for charitable purposes. We are also contemplating a social soon, and on July 1, we are having our second annual picnic. In connection with the U.F.W.A. we do Red Cross work on every second Thursday of the month.—Miss Rosie A. Doering, Pleasant Prairie, U.F.W.A.

The subject of improving health conditions of this community is one of our U.F.W.A.'s most earnest efforts. We have already sent in a request to the Superintendent of Public Health Nurses, for a nurse to inspect our schools and instruct our mothers through a lecture on Home Nursing.—Mrs. A. H. Warr, secretary, Waskatenow, U.F.W.A.

Aurora U.F.W.A. is making arrangements to have a speaker from the Dominion Poultry Commission, speak on the Marketing of Eggs, at a joint meeting with the U.F.A.—Mrs. W. C. Tait, secretary.

We had a very enthusiastic meeting and hope to add a great many new members during our big membership drive. We are co-operating with the U.F.A. in the organization drive and in making preparations for the political convention at Camrose.—Mrs. H. E. Hamel, secretary, Camrose local, U.F.W.A.

The Glenwood U.F.W.A. which was organized in March, have planned their program for the balance of the year as follows: April—Home Nursing, Mrs. Force; May—Egg and Poultry Raising; June—Butter Making (open meeting); July—Alberta Laws Pertaining to Women; August—Home Canning (open meeting); September—Cooking, by Mrs. J. K. Eggenberger; October—Amusements for the Young People, Mrs. S. Smithman; November, Home Millinery, Mrs. H. Smithman; December—Christmas meeting.—Mrs. L. C. Eggenberger, secretary.

The Acme local realized \$20.40 from a tea and a sale held in their rooms. The money is being used for decorating and furnishing these. Although the work is yet incomplete, everyone remarked about the home-like atmosphere.—Miss Olive Jaquith, secretary, Acme, U.F.W.A.

In order to show their interest in the work of the school, the Bloomington U.F.W.A. appoint two members each month to pay a visit at the school. On the last day the teacher, Miss La Blanc, was given a dinner party to which a general invitation was extended. The local is also planning to form a Junior Club.—Mrs. L. E. Powers, secretary.

The Gough Lake U.F.W.A. members are co-operating with the school-teacher, who is their vice-president, in instituting the hot lunch. Mrs. Pottorff, the secretary, gives this report in regard to their activities along this line: We had a table built by one of the neighbors, who was kind enough to help us on with the good work by making the table and only charging us for the lumber there was in it. We also bought the necessary dishes. This summer we are going to give a prize for the child that raises the best garden, so expect a keen competition with the children.—Mrs. Pottorff, secretary, Gough, Lake, U.F.W.A.

The Gleichen U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. held a joint meeting for the purpose of discussing the Farmers' Platform. The platform was read and explained by J. C. Buckley, then Mrs. O. S. Welsh gave an address on Why Every Eligible Woman Should Vote. This was followed by an address by Mr. Bollinger, on How to Get More Eggs During the Winter Months.—Mrs. Henry Lee, Jr., secretary, Gleichen, U.F.W.A.

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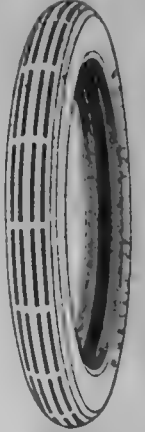
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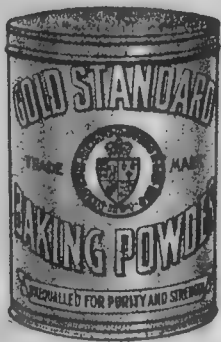
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Hot Weather Salads

On a hot day there is perhaps no one thing that tempts the appetite as salad does. Making a perfect salad is an accomplishment to be proud of. One can expend as much artistic ability as in trimming a hat or making a dress, in combining colors, designing and arranging an attractive salad. Salads do not give high nutritive value but they are of inestimable value in the dietary in supplying iron and the various mineral salts. Haven't you come to the table on a hot day with the feeling that you did not care very much whether you had anything to eat or not, and the sight of a well-arranged, crisp salad has actually made your "mouth water"? That in itself is an aid to digestion, in that it stimulates the flow of saliva and the gastric juices. One need never tire of salads, there is such an infinite variety. One may use a basic salad dressing and vary it for different salads by adding for fruit salad whipped cream and a little cheese

cut very fine or crumbled. In making a fish salad add a little table sauce, chili sauce or catchup to the dressing, and for vegetable salads a suspicion of garlic or a few drops of onion juice; just use that fertile imagination of yours and you can invent enough salads to have one every day in the week and twice on Sunday. There are a few things to remember in making salad. Always have the ingredients cold, on ice if possible. If you are using lettuce wash it some time before it is needed, and set it on ice in a damp cloth—by the way, this is the way to keep lettuce crisp at any time—if you have no ice wrap it in a damp cloth and set it in a kettle with a tight-fitting lid in the coolest place possible. Have the dressing cold as well. This year the cut worms have played havoc with many of our gardens, but there is usually something with which to make a salad. Dandelion or any other greens, canned fruits and vegetables lend themselves to salad making. And all kinds of left over meat and vegetables may be utilized in salads by the addition of a little gelatine dissolved in meat stock or water and seasoned with lemon juice, horse radish, etc. Celery tips, cress, lettuce, parsley may be used as a garnish.

Basic Salad Dressing

1 teaspoon mustard	1 teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons flour	2 teaspoons sugar
A little cayenne	1 tablespoon melted butter
1 1/4 cups milk	1/4 cup vinegar
2 eggs or the yolks of 4	

Mix the dry ingredients, add the eggs well beaten, the milk and the hot vinegar, the latter must be added very slowly or the dressing will curdle. If there is any sign of it curdling use a Dover egg beater. Cook in a double boiler or in a saucepan set in another pan of hot water.

Dandelion Salad

1 peck of dandelion greens	2 tablespoons melted butter
3 hardboiled eggs	Salt and pepper

Wash the dandelions and cook in salted water. Drain well, season with salt and pepper and add the melted butter.

Press into a slightly buttered oval mould, chill well, turn out on a platter, garnish with lettuce leaves and the hard boiled eggs, sliced or cut in half and stuffed. Serve with salad dressing. Try beet greens done in the same way and molded in cups. Turn each mould out on a slice of cold tongue or ham. This makes a very delicious dinner or supper dish and all the things may be prepared in the morning early and set aside to chill for dinner.

Eggs in Old Virginia Style

6 eggs	1/4 cup chicken or ham
Lettuce	Small carrots

Boil the eggs hard, remove the yolks and mix them with salad dressing and the chopped chicken, ham or other meat. Fill the centre of the egg and serve on lettuce leaves and garnish with small cooked carrots. If one has tomatoes, the top of the tomato may be hollowed out and the half of the egg set in this. It makes a very attractive and nourishing dish. Serve with salad dressing.



A Substantial Fish Salad for the Summer Dinner

Cream French Dressing

4 tablespoons olive oil	1/4 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons vinegar	Dash of Paprika
1/2 teaspoon salt	1/4 cup heavy cream

Put the first five ingredients together in a covered jar and shake until thoroughly emulsified. Beat the cream until it begins to thicken then add very gradually the French dressing which should be made first.

Potato Salad With Variations

There are endless ways of combining potatoes and eggs, and potatoes and other vegetables in salads. One may simply cut the potatoes in cubes, add a few drops of onion juice if liked and saturate with salad dressing, or French cream dressing, or one may add chopped cabbage, celery, beets, hardboiled eggs, olives or a dozen other things to embellish the humble potato.

Potato and Egg Salad

2 cups boiled cubed potatoes	1 tablespoon chopped parsley or cress
1 cup cabbage	Lettuce
3 hardboiled eggs	Onion juice
2 tablespoons chopped pickles	Salad dressing

Cube the potatoes and shred the cabbage, add the eggs finely chopped, the chopped pickles, parsley and a few drops of onion juice. Moisten with salad dressing and serve on lettuce leaves.

Jellied Vegetable Ring

This is a very good way to use up left over vegetables, the ones in the recipe need not be strictly adhered to, one can use string beans, beets, carrots or almost any kind of vegetable. This is nice with fish or meat. If serving it with fish add a little grated horse radish to the gelatine mixture.

1 envelope gelatine	1/4 cup cold water
1/2 cup boiling water	2 cups celery
1/2 cup sugar	1 cup canned peas
1/2 cup vinegar	2-3 cup cucumber
4 tablespoons lemon juice	1 cup shredded cabbage

Soak the gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in the boiling water, then add sugar, vinegar, lemon juice and salt. Strain, cool, and when mixture begins to thicken add the vegetables. Turn into a mold, a ring mold if you have it, first dipped in cold water and set aside to chill. Remove to serving dish and arrange around the jelly thin slices of cold cooked meat. Fill the centre with boiled salad dressing.

Ham Mousse

1/2 envelope gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup hot water
1 teaspoon mixed mustard



Eggs in Old Virginia Style

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Butter and Lard Substitutes.—Crisco Recipe Fold-ers, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg; Armour Oleomargarine Recipe Book, Watson & Trusdale, Winnipeg.
Beverages.—Choice Recipes, Walter Baker & Co., Toronto, Ont.; Cowan's Dairy Recipes, The Cowan Co., Toronto, Ont.; There's a Reason, Postum Cereal Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.; Iph in the Home, Theissant Fruit Juice Co., Salem, Oregon, U.S.A.; Welch Wares, The Welch Co., St. Catharines, Ont.; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Fruit.—The Health Fruits of Florida, Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Florida; Good Things to Eat, California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Cal.; Sunkist Recipes, California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prize Receipt Book, California Peach Growers, Fresno, Cal.; Sun Maid Recipe Book, California Associated Raisin Co., Fresno, Cal.

Gelatine and Jelly Powders.—Practical Selected Tested Recipes, The Gold Standard Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg; Dairy Desserts for Dairy People, The Charles B. Knox Co., Johnstown, New York; New Talks About Jello, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, New York; Good Things to Eat, The Waukesha Pure Food Co., Waukesha, Wisconsin, U.S.A.; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Milk and Milk Products.—Evaporated Milk Recipes, Borden Milk Co., Montreal; The Story of Carnation Milk and Recipes, Carnation Milk Products Co., Aylmer, Ont.; Kilm, The Canadian Milk Products Co., Winnipeg.
Peanut Butter.—Tried Recipes, The Canada Nut Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Sauces and Relishes.—Casseroles Cookery, Geo. Mason & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.3, England.
Table Syrup.—Edwardsburg Recipe Book, The Canada Starch Co., Montreal; Mapleline Bulletin, Mason & Hickey, Winnipeg.
Sugar.—Lantic Sugar, Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Montreal; Practical Recipes by Noted Cooks, The Gold Standard Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.

Few grains cayenne 2 cups chopped cold
1/2 cup heavy cream boiled ham
Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve in hot water, and add to chopped ham, when cool, add mustard, cayenne and cream beaten until stiff. Turn into a mold first dipped in cold water, chill, remove from mold and garnish with lettuce, parsley or celery tips.

Banana and Peanut Salad

3 bananas Peanut butter
Lettuce Salad dressing
Cut the bananas in two, slice lengthwise and spread with peanut butter. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

Beauty Salad

1 package raspberry 1/2 cup chopped nuts
Jelly powder 3 bananas
Salad dressing
Dissolve the jelly powder and fill individual molds one-fourth full. Chop the bananas and half the walnuts, add to the jelly mixture. When this begins to set pour in more of the jelly liquid cold. Allow to set and turn out on lettuce leaves. Garnish with bananas sliced and sprinkled with the remainder of the chopped nuts. Put salad dressing and a half walnut on top of each mold. Serve very cold.

Salad Dressing Powder

There are many salad dressing mixtures and powders on the market now, the mixtures ready to use and the powder easily prepared with the addition of a little vinegar. These are fine things to have on one's emergency shelf and often save the situation when one has to prepare a meal or lunch in a hurry.

Meat Salad

To veal or lamb broth add little gelatin and set aside to cool. Just before it sets add some chopped cold meat and celery. Nuts may be added if liked, and a few chopped olives add to the flavor. When cold and hard slice and serve with salad dressing or potato salad.

Canadian Salad

Cottage cheese lends itself well to salad making. You no doubt know how to make it, but in case you do not here is a simple recipe. It is good served with many vegetable salads and contains much nourishment. When the milk is sour and thick put it in a kettle and set in a warm place either on the back of the range or on the warming shelf in the oven, leaving the door open. Let it stand until the curd begins to separate from the whey, then pour it into a cheesecloth bag that has first been wrung out of cold water. Let the curd drain well for several hours. Remove from the bag and add salt and pepper, and if liked, a little cream or sweet milk. Be careful not to heat the milk too hot or the curds will be tough. This is delicious with sugar and cream—if eaten that way omit the pepper.

Beets Cottage cheese
Lettuce Salad dressing
Select medium-sized beets, scoop out the centre, fill with cottage cheese and put mayonnaise on top. Arrange on lettuce leaves. Pickled beets answer the purpose very well.

Grape Juice Dressing

This is very good served on fruit salad either with meat or as a dessert.
1/2 cup thick cream 3 tablespoons grape juice
A few grains of salt
Add the salt to the cream and whip, beating in slowly the grape juice. If this is used as a dessert add sugar to taste.

Pear or Peach Salad

Canned fruit may be used for this very tasty salad, and either cream or cottage cheese.

Pears or peaches Cheese
Lettuce Salad dressing
Arrange the halved fruit on the lettuce leaf. Make the cheese into small balls and place in the centre of the pears or peach. Serve with cream salad dressing.

Canned Peach Salad

1 pint jar of canned 6 small stalks celery
peaches French cream or boiled
2 cups shredded lettuce salad dressing
1/2 cup cottage cheese

Line a salad dish or a plate with shredded lettuce, put the halves of the peaches on this and decorate with the celery. Cut the celery into one inch pieces, fill these with cottage cheese seasoned to taste. Serve with French or boiled salad dressing or the whipped cream dressing.

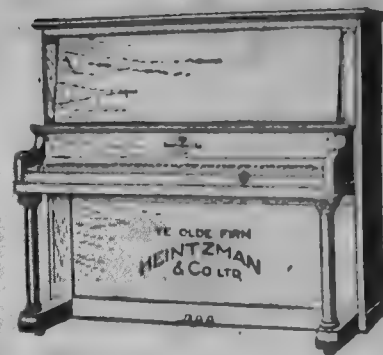
Fish Salad

Any left over fish makes a good salad for a dinner or supper dish. Place the fish either whole or flaked on a bed of lettuce leaves garnish with fresh green peas or beans and lemons cut in slices or baskets. Put a sprig of parsley on top and serve with salad dressing to which has been added chili or table sauce.

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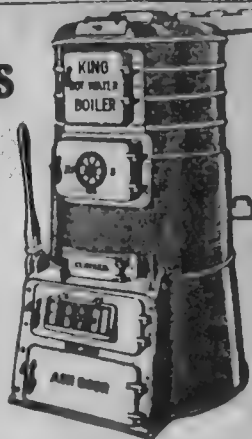
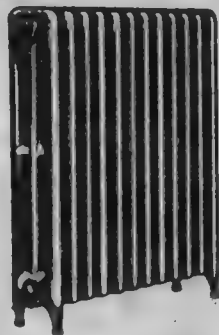
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Young Canada Club

By Dixie
Patton

About Our Contest

SOME of our young Canadians will be wondering why their letters for the last contest have not been published. The strike held our mail up so long in Winnipeg that I have decided to leave the contest open for one more week. The contest, as announced, was Why Boys and Girls Should Buy Thrift Stamps. If there are other members of the Young Canada Club who would like to try in this contest they can hurry their letters along. There are good prizes given to the first and second best letter writers.

Soon the little fairies will be at work in the golden harvest field. One can almost hear them whispering in the soft evening breeze. I wonder if some of the boys or girls are going to hear their message and write and tell it to the rest of us.

—Dixie Patton.

The Fairy and the Shepherd

Once upon a time there lived a young shepherd. Often, while he was herding his sheep, he would play on his old flute and soon he became to be a very good player.

Now, not far away, there lived a water fairy and she had often heard him playing, and loved it very much. So, one day, as the shepherd was playing she came to him and said: "Kind youth, will you not come with me to my home and play for me." The shepherd was surprised but soon agreed. But first he asked the fairy if he might bid farewell to his parents so the fairy at once changed him into a beautiful prince.

When he got to Athens he saw the queen going by and, forgetting all about the fairy, resolved to win the queen for his wife, and be king of Italy. At night, while the queen and the shep-

herd were alone the shepherd said: "Dear queen, would you marry me?" When he said this his clothes were changed to rags and he was banished from the palace.

Sadly he went back to his sheep, but he never saw the fairy any more.—Minnie Benjestorf, age 10, Fenwood, Sask.

Smile Whenever You Can

When things don't go to suit you,
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown.
Since life is oft perplexing,
Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whenever you can.

I would like correspondents (either boys or girls) from Saskatchewan, Manitoba, or Alberta, of my own age (14). Wishing the club the best of success.—Celia Fahiman, Kronau, Sask.

A Funny Pony

This is my second letter to your in-

teresting club. The last time I wrote to your club my letter slipped and fell into the wastepaper basket. I have 18 chickens now and it is a hard job to look after them. I have a pony and his name is Jim. Jim is a funny horse and can open all the gates and the drill boxes, and the barn door. He will take off his halter and will kick the oat granaries until the oats fall out and then he eats them. I am eight years old and am in grade four. Wishing the club every success.—Eldon A. Ball, Forestbury, Alta.

Our Picnic

One day the teacher asked us which day we wanted to have a picnic. We all wanted next day, the day before school closed, and the teacher agreed.

Next day we worked till noon, then the two cars came which were to drive us to the Red River.

The teacher got out his car. Then we went off. Oh, how we enjoyed it! Near the river the teacher's car stopped

working. The two cars then loaded all the children and off we went. We waved our hands to the teacher. As we were at the river we stopped; all the children went on the ferry and we drove over. We had much fun. At once we saw a tent where an Indian wife lived. Two boys went there and gave her some candies, then all the children went there and gave her, candies, cakes and chewing gum. We did this twice. Then the two men who drove us there called that we should now drive home. Gerald Braun.

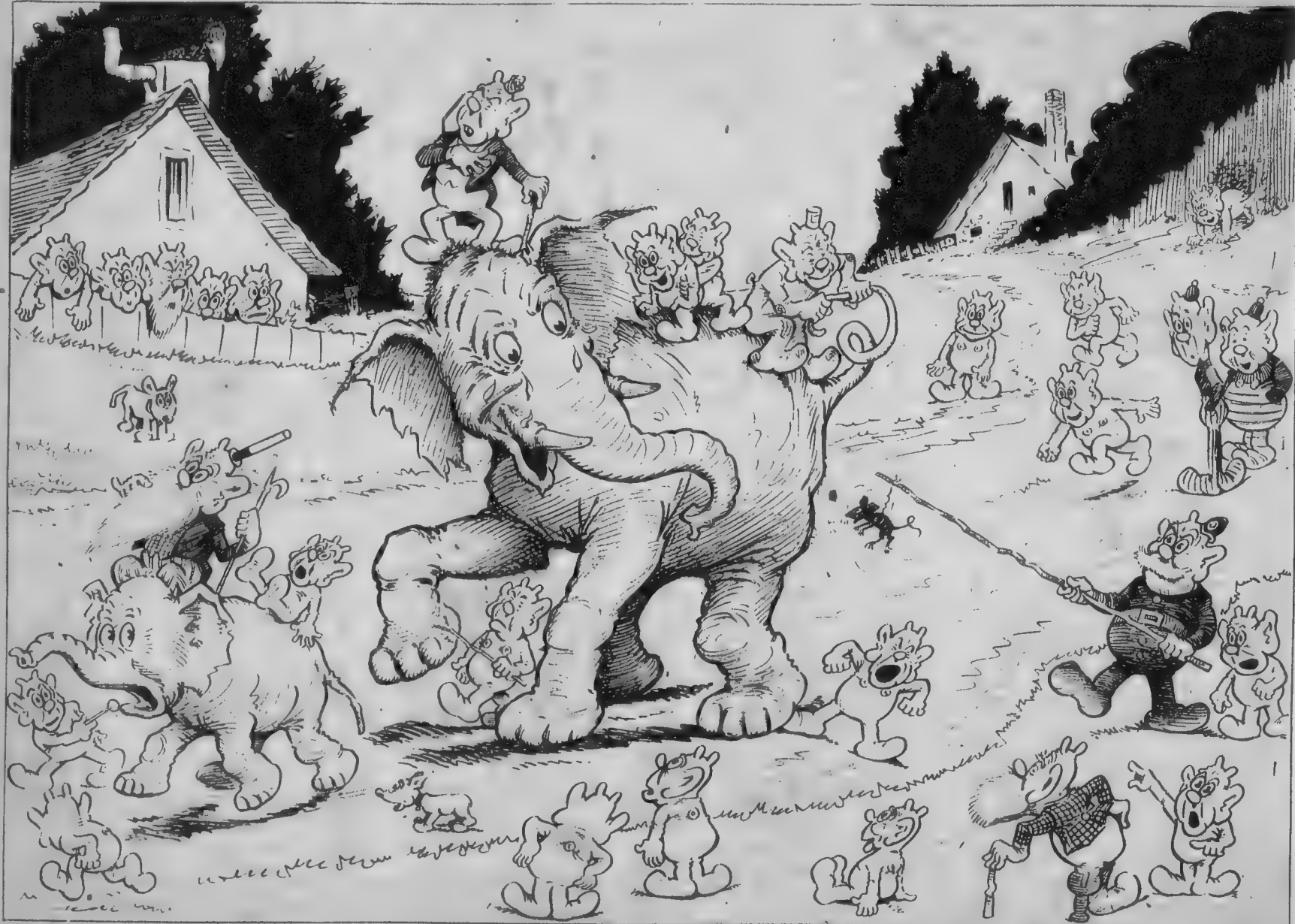
A New Guide Reader

My father has just started to take The Guide, and I enjoy reading the letters of the club. The Doo Dads are very funny, and are always in to some mischief. It must keep Flannelfeet, the Cop, pretty busy to watch them.

I am 15 years old, and I am in grade VIII. at school. I was going to try the examination, but my mother is not feeling well, and I have to be partly cook and chore boy, so I can't go to school. I have a pony, his name is Darky, he can run very fast and has won two races. Our post office is Condor. There is a store there and a big hall above it, where dances are held. There is also a blacksmith shop and a creamery is also being established, besides there are two occupied houses, one is a boarding house. We own a Chevrolet car and a threshing machine and quite a lot of stock. We have a half section and have lots of pasture for our stock. I like hunting and riding and reading. My father is secretary of a local of the U.F.A. which has been started at Condor. There are more than 50 members in it already. There are a lot of soldiers coming home around here now.—Ernest Wells, Condor, Alta.

THE DOO DADS CAPTURE BIG JUMBO AND LITTLE JUMBO

LAST week the artist showed how the Doo Dads were thrown into a panic when Big Jumbo and Little Jumbo escaped from the circus and started to make things lively in Dooville. One would think that there would be no chance whatever of stopping the elephants in their work of destruction, but just look what has happened! Perhaps you have heard of how frightened an elephant is of a tiny little mouse. In fact, a mouse seems to be the only thing on earth that can scare one of these monsters. Somebody must have mentioned this to the Doo Dads. In any case, Flannelfeet, the Cop, caught a mouse and tied it to a pole. As soon as the elephants saw it, they ceased their work of destruction and started back to the circus tent. How scared they look! The Doo Dads, as soon as they saw that the animals were scared into submission, lost all fear of them. See how Old Doc Sawbones is riding peacefully on Little Jumbo's neck. One little fellow has even taken pity on the baby elephant, and is offering it an all-day sucker. Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, has recovered from his fright, and now he is bravely riding on Big Jumbo's head, while the Doo Dads about are gazing at him in admiration. Even Sleepy Sam has recovered from being run over, and is twisting the elephant's tail in order to make him go faster. One young hero is even marching bravely between the monster's forelegs. The Doo Dads all seem to be enjoying the situation except the one who got in the way and let Big Jumbo tread on his foot. How he is screaming—and no wonder. Old Doc Sawbones should come down off his perch and bandage the little fellow's foot.





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- 2 Flannellette Binders
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Calendar Sent on Application Headmaster

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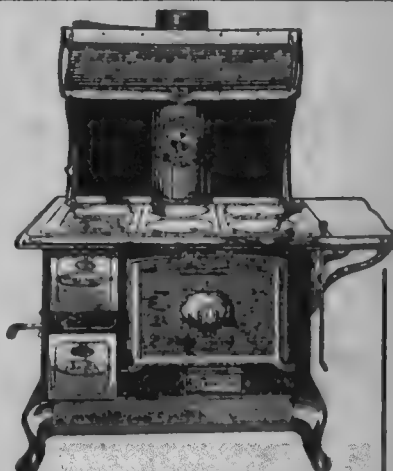
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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, July 18, 1919.

WHEAT—Trading in futures will be resumed on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Monday, July 21. The Dominion government notified the exchange that they would not fix the prices for the coming year, and that it would be in order to open up the market again. Arrangements have been made to do so. There have been later advices that the government will declare a minimum price which they will guarantee.

OATS—There have been considerable gains in prices since last week, especially in July futures and cash oats. The strength has been due to demand for export business, and in part to reports of unfavorable crop news. Latest advices state conditions are improved in many places where feed prospects were bad.

BARLEY—Offerings of cash barley are steadily absorbed, and the general tone of the market has been strong. New crop futures show some signs of weakening, as prospects of a good yield seem assured.

FLAX—The market broke sharply during the early part of the week, then recovered most of the lost ground and later broke again. At present levels, buyers seem disposed to wait for their requirements. The stocks of oil and seed are reported to be very low.

WINNIPEG FUTURES											
	July					Week					
	14	15	16	17	18	19	Ago	Ago			
Oats	87 1/2	89	91 1/4	91 1/2	91 1/2		88	91 1/2			
Barley	83 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2		84 1/2	82 1/2			
Wheat	126 1/2	127 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2		127 1/2				
Flour	120 1/2	120 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	121 1/2		122 1/2				
Feed	590	593	601	605	595		610	437 1/2			
Oil	55 1/2	55 3/4	57 1/2	510	56 1/2		58 3/4	43 1/2			

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending July 16, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Manitoba	Wheat	40	65,906	187,187
	Oats	1,228	24,414	239,672
	Barley	1,403	7,792	7,792
	Flax	841	1,500	8,754
Saskatchewan	Wheat	18,320	70,223	138,112
	Oats	101,644	251,423	251,423
	Barley	2,590	4,330	4,330
	Flax	562	562	562
Calgary	Wheat	1,300	83,780	175,225
	Oats	16,791	18,150	130,536
	Barley	634	10,485	25,927
	Flax	8	456	456

Feed Shortage Relief

An important meeting of representatives of the governments of the prairie provinces and of representatives of the railways, was held in Winnipeg, on July 17, to discuss ways and means of relieving the feed shortage existing in a large part of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tentative arrangements were outlined, by which a "relief tariff" of railway charges shall be established and certificates subject to the Dominion and provincial government regulations will be required in connection with all movements under this tariff and that settlement of freight charges will be made with railways by the Dominion government, the latter arrange settlements with the provincial governments.

Hay

That provision be made for shipment up to and including March 31, 1920, of hay and straw in car loads, from stations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, outside the drought areas, to stations in the drought areas, based on two-thirds of the current mileage tariff rates. Rule to be shown in the tariff providing for sale by the railways in the interests of all concerned, of any hay remaining on hand at destination longer than ten days.

Hay Outfits

That hay outfits shipped from stations

within the drought areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to prescribed areas outside the drought areas prior to October 1, 1919, and returned not later than December 31, 1919, shall be carried at one-third reduction from the mileage tariff in each direction.

Cattle and Sheep

That cattle and sheep shipped from local points in the drought area in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to a station in the same province, but outside drought area, up to and including November 15, 1919, in lots not to exceed two cars, from any one bona fide farmer, will be waybilled at tariff rate, and when returned to the original owner at the original point of shipment on or before August 1, 1920, a special rate of 50 per cent. of current livestock mileage tariff to be protected from the feeding point on presentation of expense bill.

In view of the relief scheme proposed by the Manitoba government for the purchasing of cattle up to \$1,000,000, the following clause was added, namely:

"That on cattle and sheep shipped from stations inside the drought areas to stations outside the drought areas, up to and including November 15, 1919, when purchased and shipped by and consigned to any provincial government,

75 per cent. of the current mileage tariff rates will be authorized to stations outside the drought areas in Alberta, other than Calgary and Edmonton, in Saskatchewan other than Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince Albert, in Manitoba other than Winnipeg and St. Boniface (Union Stock Yards). Certificates to be issued by provincial governments."

The detailed regulations that will be necessary in carrying out the work are being worked out by the deputy ministers of agriculture of the three provinces. On these men will fall the very heavy burden of seeing this work carried out.

Outlining Relief Areas

The representatives of provincial governments were asked to outline the territory in each province which must have relief. It was not possible to do this absolutely, but roughly the areas are as follows:—

Alberta

From a point three townships west of Lloydminster, west to Chipman on the main line of the Canadian National Railway, thence following the township line south to Tofield on the G.T.P., from Tofield south to Camrose, and from Camrose to Wetaskiwin, and thence west to the mountains. The stations along the railway from Tofield to Camrose to be considered in both areas, as there are individual districts west of this line which may have small surpluses of feed which could be shipped into the drought area.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan it was more difficult to define the areas owing to the fact that Saskatchewan can be divided into good, medium and bad. However, the following division will be reasonably accurate at the moment. The "good" district may be said to start at the North Saskatchewan on the eastern boundary of the province, thence west following the river to range 23, thence easterly to township 37, range 18; south in range 18 to township 19; thence westerly in township 19 to range 26, south in range 26 to township 11, thence easterly to the Manitoba boundary. The "bad" district starts from the Alberta boundary easterly in township 24 to range 14, then north-westerly to township 42 in range 17, thence easterly in townships 42 and 43 to range 9, thence south in range 9 to township 36 and north-west to the Saskatchewan river, thence more or less irregular south-easterly to the international boundary.

An Improvised Header

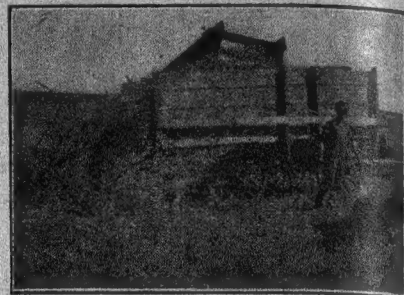
A subscriber in Saskatchewan has sent to The Guide snapshots illustrating how he coped with the difficulty of harvesting a short crop last year. The illustrations are prepared from these photographs. The knoter of the binder was detached, and in its place, a short elevator was attached. The lower canvas was extended by attaching to it another canvas, so that the grain, instead of being dropped into the knoter,



The Header In Operation

was carried up the elevator and dumped into a specially constructed wagon box. The grain was so short that only the heads were caught by the binder. Pieces of linoleum were attached to the slats of the reel to assist in pushing the heads well onto the canvas.

The wagon rack was so constructed that the bottom could be tilted back. Both binder and wagon were hitched to the small tractor, and when the wagon rack was full of heads the bottom of the rack was tilted back and the load dumped out. The bundle was then trimmed into the form of a small stack,



Dumping the Load

which can be made to shed rain to a considerable extent. As short crops ripen early, the grain is always sufficiently ripe so that but little curing is required. At threshing time, the smaller stack can be gathered up, and if a rack with closely boarded bottom and sides is used, practically no loss of grain is sustained. By this means our reader saved practically every bushel of his short crop, which would otherwise have gone largely to waste.

How Are Your Teeth?

(From a government bulletin.)

Probably the first thing to consider is the teeth. If they are badly worn they should be renewed. Any bent or damaged teeth should be replaced. Each tooth should be tapped lightly with a hammer to determine by the sound whether it is tight. Any loose tooth should be driven firmly in place with a heavy hammer and the nut drawn tight against the bar or spring washer.

(The bulletin, we forgot to say, refers to the care and repair of farm implements.)

The Worrier

"Does your husband worry about the grocery bills?" asked the nagged looking lady.

"Law no," said the lady with the new silk skirt and the rusty shoes. "We let the grocer do all that."

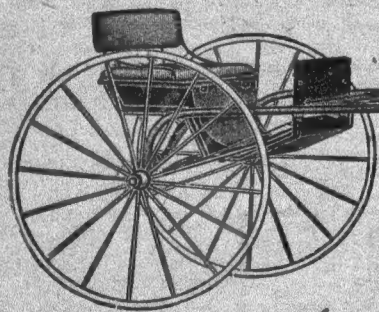
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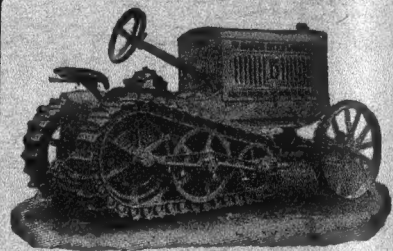
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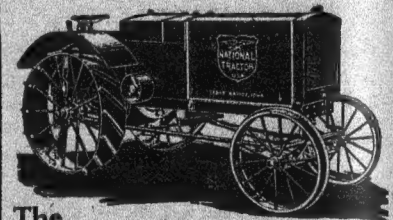
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SELLING—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS, April farrow, July delivery; \$16 each. A. Jones, Box 80, Travers, Alta. 30-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, March litter; \$25 each. Delbert Ferris, Sperling, Man. 30-2

PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, 8 WEEKS old, both sexes, \$15 each; crates \$1.00 extra. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 30-3

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS AND CHES- ter Whites pigs, 14 weeks old; lengthy fellows; \$25 each. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 30-2

STOCK—Miscellaneous

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 3 extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape, and good quality; 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, proprietor. 15f

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED- er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19f

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars, and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Son, Napinka, Man. 17f

CAR LOAD CATTLE, YEARLINGS, 2 YEAR-OLD heifers, cows, calves at foot; also 3 geldings; 3 mares, foals at foot, weight 1200-1300. R. Moore, Amisk, Alta. 30-2

DOGS

COLLIE PUPPIES, TWO MONTHS OLD, BORN heelers, well bred; good for either horses or cattle, \$6.00 each. Edward Lloyd, Killarney, Man. 30-2

SELLING—BROWN WATER SPANIEL PUPS, parents good workers; \$6.00 each. Sydney Hamilton, Solsgirth, Man. 30-2

SELLING—3-4 RUSSIAN WOLFHOUND PUPS, swift pair, \$25. Brown & Brown, Cummings, Alta. 30-3

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, GUARAN- teed stock. Allan Lamb, Lashburn, Sask. 30-3

FIVE REGISTERED COLLIE PUPS, MALES \$15, females, \$10. D. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 28-4

RABBITS

FOR SALE—YOUNG BLACK SIBERIAN HARES. The largest and only valuable fur-bearing rabbit; meat delicious, fur beautiful, pelt tough. More profitable than other fur-bearers or poultry. Very hardy and prolific breeders. Special price, \$6.00 pair. Win. Schell, Tisdale, Sask. 28-4

HARES—BLACK SIBERIAN PEDIGREED, \$5.00 pair; Belgian, \$3.00 pair. J. E. Griffin, Dun-ville, Ont. 28-3

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered, at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 1f

Professional Directory

Barristers

H. DAVISON PICKETT, B.C.L. (Vind.), LL.B. (Sask.), Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc. Special attention to Farm Law and Estates. 211 Hammond Building. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

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CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type of display lines will be allowed in classified advertisements. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 4 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gairford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 41f

D. B. HOWELL, YORKTON, SASK., CAN supply anything you wish in dairy stock. Prices moderate. 28-6

GALLOWAY BULLS, REGISTERED, FOR SALE, from six to fifteen months. R. A. Wallace, High River, Alta. 49f

REGISTERED RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK for sale. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 49f

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK., BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

WORLD'S CHAMPION RED POLLED CATTLE, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Minn. Bulls for sale. 42f

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL, two years old. Will McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 30-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, RED, year old, from imported stock. J. W. Kennedy, Saltcoats, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—OUR ENTIRE HERD OF ABERDEEN Angus, consisting of 27 females and 13 bulls. R. Curran & Sons, Dominion City, Man. 29-3

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALF, ONE THAT will please you, big enough for small herd; \$150. A. C. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 30-2

SHEEP

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 19f

LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS—SAFE. OUR HEAVYWEIGHT Leghorns continue showing profits. Prairie Winters, \$20 per 100. Rocks, \$25 per 100. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Steveston, B.C. 26-6

SUNDRY BREEDS

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU- minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6f

FARM LANDS

AGED OWNER MUST SELL. 193 ACRES. \$2,800, including 4 cows, bull, team horses, wagons, harness, long list implements, hay, grain, etc., near R.R. town. 150 acres productive loamy fields, wire-fenced pasture, home-use wood; apples, pears, plums, grapes, etc. 7-room house, 2 basement barns. Low price, \$2,800 gets all, easy terms. Details page 43, Catalogue Bargains, 19 States, copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 208 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis. 30-2

CARROT RIVER DISTRICT, THREE MILES on main road north of Tisdale, 920 acres best black loam, about 700 acres for crop next spring, nearly all new land, all fenced. Good water and buildings. \$15,000 cash can handle; balance to suit purchaser. Willie Senay, Tisdale, Sask. 30-2

OKANAGAN VALLEY, BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fruit, dairy and mixed farm lands in any size tracts from ten acres upwards. Prices very low, easy terms. Most productive, as well as mildest and most healthful valley in Canada. For particulars write W. Curtis Hitchner, Gadsby, Alta. 29-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO- date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 21f

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 26-4

ATTENTION! FARMERS—320 ACRES, 280 broken, with second crop growing; also 640-acre pasture. Priced right. Communicate with B. F. McMurray, Pierson, Man. 28-3

FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER-SECTION, \$1,600, fenced, two wires; stable, good water; 53 acres fallow. Apply, T. Harding, Spy Hill, Sask. 30-3

SEED GRAIN

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE, \$2.25 bushel, bags extra. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 30-3

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN FALL SEED RYE, \$2.40 bushel, bags included. W. R. Heiserman, Sturgis, Sask. 30-2

Do You Want a Good Dog?

A good dog pays his way on any farm. He may be a welcome playmate for children—a cheerful companion for grown-ups—a loyal assistant in herding cattle—a 24-hour-a-day guardian. He may be one or all of these, but in any case he pays for his first cost and his up-keep many times over.

To Guide readers who want a good dog we recommend correspondence with breeders whose announcements will be appearing in the "Dog" column in the Farmers' Market Place. To anyone who has a good dog for sale we recommend the use of advertising in this section. Many men have proved that it pays, as the following testimonials will show.

"The Proof of the Pudding"

I sold all my whelps thru The Guide. In fact had not enough to go around.—J. E. Hill, Heath, Alta.

My ad. in The Guide brought splendid results.—H. G. Greenfield, Tuganaka, Sask.

Two ads. in The Guide brought over thirty enquiries—many wanting two and three dogs. I have advertised in The Guide for seven years and always had excellent results.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man.

Have had fifty enquiries to date and they are still coming at the rate of three to five per day.—S. A. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask.

I have hundreds of letters to answer thanks to your advertising.—A. H. Atkins, Abernethy, Sask.

From my ad. I have sold four pups to date.—Geo. Clarke, Waskada, Man.

I had great success and returns with one ad., so will try another.—R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.

The Guide's circulation is large and its advertising rate low in proportion. That is one reason for your using it for your advertising. The other is that it gets the results. That's "The Proof of the Pudding."

Remember! If We Can Do It For Them, We Can Do It For You
The Rate Is Economical—Seven Cents a Word—Payable in Advance

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE HART PARR OIL ENGINE, 22-45; 1 International double-cylinder Titan oil engine, 45, extension wheels; 1 20-H.P. steam engine, Nichols & Shepherd; 1 32x52 Nichols & Shepherd separator with Garden City feeder; all attachments. Only run 40 days. One 30x46 Aultman-Taylor separator, all attachments this machinery is in first-class shape, ready for work. Will sell very cheap for cash. Arthur Mihm, Francis, Sask. 30-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BIG FOUR 25-45 gas tractor and six-furrow Cockshutt plows, in perfect condition, ready for work. Would consider 3 or 4-ton motor truck and some cash, cattle or sheep. Price for quick sale, \$1,200, f.o.b. Henderson Bros., Whittemouth, Man.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM KEROSENE Tractor, 12-20 plow with 3 breaker and 3 stubble bottoms; 3 extra shears, 10-ft. double engine disc and packer; all new last year; in first-class condition. Price \$1,500. Cockshutt, 606 Ash-down Block, Winnipeg. Phone G. 4916

FOR SALE—36-60 AVERY SEPARATOR FOR half price of new one. Run but 93 days; is complete and in first-class running order. Kept under cover. Good reason for selling. E. Kohler, Wilcox, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—15-30 UNIVERSAL TRACTOR, Goodison separator, all attachments. Run about fifty days; good as new; at third of price. Terms to reliable party. Owner retiring. E. Sterling, Melita, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE—18-35 TITAN ENGINE AND BUF- falo Pitt separator, 30-50. Exceptional value at \$2,200 cash. Used very little. Might consider terms for half the payment. L. H. Shepley or H. G. Thornton, Brandon, RR No. 1.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOLD-SHAPLY & Muir fine plow kerosene burning tractor, almost new. Would consider light tractor in trade. J. Joel, Elbow, Sask. 30-2

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT- ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

WANTED—SHEAF LOADER, IN GOOD RE- pair. Give full particulars as to make, condition, price, location, etc. Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Man. 29-2

FOR SALE—PIONEER GAS TRACTOR, 30-60, Buffalo Pitts separator 38-62, John Deere 8, both bottom gang. Sump for quick sale. J. M. Rouse, Imperial, Sask. 30-3

10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR AND 2-BOTTOM Oliver Plows, bought 1917. Cash \$700. J. J. Funk, Morden, Man. 26-6

SELLING—REEVES 25-HORSE STEAM PLOW- ing engine, Reeves separator, Cockshutt plow. Box 13, Bengough, Sask. 27-2

FOR SALE—ONE 28-44 ADVANCE RUMELY separator in good condition. Spooner Bros., Kirriemuir, Alta. 28-3

SELLING—BUFFALO PITTS STEEL FRAME 38x62 separator, run 90 days and always kept inside. Chas. Howden, Goodlands, Man. 28-2

SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER OUTFIT, 36x58 Steel separator and 25-H.P. engine; ready to thresh. Box 189, Russell, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE—1918 MODEL AVERY IN FIRST class condition, \$950; 4-disc Emerson power-lift plow, \$250. R. L. Myers, Estlin, Sask. 30-4

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SEPARATOR 20 or 32-inch, in good condition. Case preferred. T. A. Waterfield, Lydiatt, Man. 29-2

SELLING—STANLEY JONES COMBINATION threshing outfit with blower, in good shape; \$500 cash. J. Blake, Bradwardine, Man. 30-2

SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, \$275, James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 30-2

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 49f

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IN MANI- toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to handle guaranteed patented article just ready for the market. Every farmer and horseman will buy on sight. Write at once for territory and to save time enclose \$1.00 for sample. This is something entirely new and large sales are assured. Saunders & Morris, 181 Notre Dame East, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE SALESMAN IN Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special list of hardy stock, thoroughly tested and recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Fruit trees, small fruits, seed potatoes, hardy trees for wind-breaks and shelter belts; flowering shrubs, vines, roses, perennials, etc. Highest commissions paid. Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 28-6

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38f

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & STYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15f

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, BARRISTERS, SASK- atoon.

TC for the Tough Jobs



Here is the Twin City 12-20 Tractor—a new member of an old family—the famous Twin City line of larger tractors. Built to meet and master the work—not built to meet a price.



THIS NEW 12-20 has a great reputation to uphold. Therefore, before offering it for sale, it was put into service on every kind of field and farm work—the toughest jobs, the hardest strains—to make it prove its strength and power and stamina. We are proud to put our trade-mark on it. And every farmer can be proud to own the tractor that bears that mark.

Here Are a Few of Its Striking Features:

Four-cylinder, vertical sixteen-valve engine, valve-in-head type, with removable cylinder sleeves and counterbalanced crankshaft. (For the first time this powerful type of motor is applied to tractor use.)

Sliding spur-gear transmission, two speeds forward, direct drive on both. Easy of access, dust proof and running in oil. Bosch high-tension magneto with impulse starter.

The Twin City 12-20 Tractor is produced in one of the largest tractor factories in the world, by the most thoroughly skilled mechanics and some of America's foremost engineers.

At \$1600 complete, f.o.b. Winnipeg, it will prove the most dependable and economical tractor for any farmer to buy.

Write us today for complete details, catalog and our booklet, "The Factory Behind the Tractor."

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TWIN TC CITY

12-20 Kerosene Tractor with 16-valve engine